The Bombay Gazette

No. 12,081 New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1887.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	TUESDAY.
*L CARTHAGE	5013	1000	G. N. Hector	23rd Aug.
—SURAT	3142	550	I. L. Parfitt	30th „
*L MASSILIA	4908	1000	S. D. Shallard	6th Sept.
MASSAM	3038	500	W. A. Wheler	13th „
				FRIDAY.
*L VALETTA	4911	1000	I. Orman	23rd Sept.
—NIZAM	3726	500	R. Haselwood	30th „
*L BALLAARAT	4752	900	P. S. Tomlin	7th Oct.
MAUSTRALIA	3664	600	W. J. Nantes	14th „

* The 2nd Saloon accommodation of these vessels has been rearranged and fitted with every comfort including 2 berthed cabins.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back via Taranto, Naples, Rome and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	On or about
BOKHARA	2944	500	C. R. Edwards	19th August.
HYDASPES	2284	500	G. Scrivener	2nd Sept.
VERONA	3116	600	F. Speck	16th „
ANCONA	3128	600	J. P. Hassall	30th „

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly reduced Rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent P. & O. S.N. Company.
Bombay, Aug. 15, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
„ to Marseilles „ 520, „ 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons. H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
R. RUBATTINO.	5,000 800	20th Aug.	10th Oct.
D. BALDUINO	5,000 800	10th Sept.	1st Nov.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
STURA	4,000	26th August.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

A. BISCALDI,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents.
Sassoon Mouse, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 27, 1887.

ANCHOR LINE.
INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY.

LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Vessel.	Tons. H.P.	Commander.	To sail.
s.s. VICTORIA	3357 480	Capt W. Russel.	1st Sept.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles.)

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, WITH LIBERTY TO TOUCH AT MARSEILLES.

Vessel.	Tons. H.P.	Commander.	To sail.
s.s. BRITANNIA	3 69 480	Capt. F. Blight	20thSept.
s.s. PERSIA	3317 480	Capt. H. Hutchison	5th Oct.
s.s. ROUMANIA	3387 480	Capt. J. Harris	20th „
s.s. ASIA	3350 480	Capt. J. Craig	5th Nov.
s.s. BELGRAVIA	5000 500	Capt. Boothby	17th „

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-class Passengers.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, August 18, 1887. Agents.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. the SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s.s. "SWORDMAN," 1,124 tons, Captain SYMONS, will sail on WEDNESDAY, the 24th inst.

For freight and passage, apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY
ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet, will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the *Gazette* Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "COMMILLA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY 26th August 1887, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on MONDAY, 29th August, (on arrival of Outward English Mails) calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "CANARA," 1,903 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 24th August, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on THURSDAY, the 8th September, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S.S. "HUZARA," 1,978 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 31st August, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, Aug. 22, 1887. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JAVA CIGARS.
THE JAVA GEMS.

THESE are prepared specially for TREACHER & Company, from the very finest selected Tobacco. In Flavour and Aroma they are far superior to the ordinary run of Cigars, and those who appreciate a good smoke should give them a trial.

They are described by an old Indian of upwards of twenty years' residence "as being the very best Cigars he had ever smoked in India."

Java Gems	No. 1 per box of 100		Rs. 3-8
„	No. 2	„	„ 3-4
„	No. 3	„	„ 3-0

TREACHER & CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

INDIAN CIGARS,
PREPARED at TRICHINOPOLY, MADRAS PRESIDENCY, expressly for TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, from finest selected and thoroughly matured Tobacco, and acknowledged to be the cheapest and best Smokes procurable.

		Cash Price.
TREACHER'S NOBLE'S CHEROOTS, without Straw	per Box of 100	Rs. 1 12
TREACHER'S DAWSON'S CHEROOTS, with Straw	„ 100	„ 1 12
TREACHER'S THOMSON'S CHEROOTS, with Straw	„ 100	„ 1 1
TREACHER'S HAVANNAH, CIGAR SHAPE	„ 100	„ 2 0
TREACHER'S GEM MUSTER, CIGAR SHAPE	„ 100	„ 1
TREACHER'S DINDIGUL CHEROOTS, with Straw	„ 100	„ 2
TREACHER'S MUSTER, BARREL SHAPE	„ 100	„ 2 4
TREACHER'S CLUB MUSTER, CIGAR SHAPE	„ 100	„ 3 0

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

GERMAN LLOYD
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
CAPITAL M3,000,000—RESERVE FUND M750,000

EVERY DESCRIPTION of SEA-RISKS accepted at most favorable Rates.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

DAVEY, PAXMAN & Co. STEAM ENGINES as supplied to Windsor Castle for H. M. the Queen, H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, the Home and Colonial Governments, the Austrian, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Swedish and other Governments. The Fisheries, Healtheries, Inventories, Colinderies, Post Offices, Lloyds, Board of Works, &c.

HIGHEST AWARDS—STOCKS ON HAND.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPMAN KEROSINE ENGINE Co., Boston. No fuel but kerosine oil. No Engineer. THE BEST ENGINE FOR INDIA. Stocks on hand. Can be seen at.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE!
MARSHALL'S Portable, 12 H. P. Second-hand, in Perfect Condition
ROBEY'S 12 H. P. Semi-portable, new.
F. FISCHER & Co.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
(GRAMME, BRUSH, EDISON DYNAMOS, AND OTHER DYNAMOS FOR ARC AND INCANDESCENT LAMPS).

THE above comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe.
OUR PRICES OF ALL MATERIEL DEFY COMPETITION.

F. FISCHER AND CO.,
Agents for India.

TELEPHONES & ELECTRIC BELLS.
The new MAGNETO TELEPHONES require no BATTERY!!
INSULATED WIRE AND CABLE
(FELTEN & GUILLEAUME'S)

FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, BELLS, Telephones Submarine, Underground and Mining Operations, As supplied to the English, Colonial and Foreign Governments.

STOCKS ON HAND.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

GAS MACHINES.
For 150 to 250 lights.
Unprecedentedly Cheap. An opportunity for Rajahs, Municipalities, &c.
F. FISCHER & Co.

CRISTALLERIES DE BACCARAT PORCELAINES DE SARREGUEMINES.

WE invite inspection of the Depôt of these Companies. Manufactures Crystal Chandeliers, Glass and China Ornamental and Tableware, Real and Zinc Artistic Bronzes, Mirrors, &c. A Magnificent display. Dealers supplied at Fabrik Prices free of Commission.

F. FISCHER & CO.,
Agents for India.

PILSENER BEER—UNSURPASSED QUALITY.
Special price to introduce it largely.
QUARTS, case of 4 dozens..... Rs. 4-8 per doz.
PINTS do, 8 do. ..... „ 2-12 „

F. FISCHER & CO.

PRINTING INK.
THE Best and Cheapest in the Market, suitables for fine and rough work. Barrels of 50 lbs. Rs. 15.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing, Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

SHERRIES AND PORTS.

SHERRIES.
(GONZALEZ, BYASS & CO.'S)

	CASH. Per dozen. Rs. a.
YELLOW SEAL.—A light Spanish Wine of fair quality	16 0
EXTRA DRY PALE.—A light, natural, unblended Wine	20 0
PALE DINNER.—An excellent Wine for general use	23 0
VINO DE PASTO.—A good, genuine, Dinner Wine	26 0
SUPERIOR FINO.—Old, pure, delicate, dry	25 0
OLD DRY.—Very superior, soft and dry	28 0
GOLDEN.—A rich, nutty flavoured Dessert Wine	29 0
MANZANILLA.—Very dry and pale	30 0
SUPERIOR AMONTILLADO.—Very old and choice	39 0

PORTS.
(SANDEMAN'S.)

	Quarts. Rs. a.	Pints. Rs. a.
SUPERIOR OLD PORT.—This, our well-known "Invalid's Port," so generally prescribed and recommended by the medical profession, is a superior dessert wine; tawny with age, of fine bouquet and character	31 0	18 8
FINE OLD PORT.—Of good body and flavour; it is a wholesome, nutritious wine, thoroughly matured previous to being bottled	27 0	14 8
OLD PORT.—A rich and fruity wine, of moderate price	19 0	...

Our present holdings of both Sherries and Ports are exceptionally good, and will bear favourable comparison with wines at a much higher price.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

RIDING TROUSERS AND BREECHES.
COMFORT IN THE SADDLE.

HUNTING, RACING AND POLO.

Whipcord, the best Chipping Norton, in every shade of Colour	Rs. 24 0
Thin Bedfordcord, Soft and Elastic, for Indian wear, Drab or (*Karki*)	„ 26 0
Stout Bedford, for district use and hard wear, Drab or (*Karki*)	„ 28 0
White Bedford or Doeskin, most perfect materials	„ 38 0
White Imperial Kersey, made from the finest wool, very thin and elastic	„ 36 0
Drab Stockingette (*Karki*), a new Elastic Material, stout, soft, and comfortable	„ 48 0
White do. do.	„ 48 0

Gaiters of the above materials, from Rs. 10. Real Buckskins for Strapping Knees, and Seat

SPECIAL CASH OR V. P. P. PRICES.

HOAR & CO., { BREECHES MAKERS, } BOMBAY.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,
FORT, BOMBAY.

From SIR WM. DAVIES.

Col. Sir Wm. and Lady Davies stayed two days in the Great Western Hotel and were very comfortable.

I was most comfortable while staying for 10 days at the Great Western Hotel. Servants very attentive.

F. A. DAVY, M.D.,
I. N. Medical Staff.

PIANOFORTES.
SOUNDY AND CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

THE BIJOU PIANO, solid Walnut case, overstrung scale, 3 unisons, 7 octaves, brass plate over pin plank, solid iron frame, thoroughly bolted, screwed and secured in every way ... Rs. 450

THE BOUDOIR PIANO, solid Walnut case, complete iron frame, overstrung scale, brass plate over pin plank, 7 octaves, metal action frame ... „ 550

THE "UPRIGHT GRAND COTTAGE," solid Walnut case, extended ends, overstrung scale, solid iron frame, 7 octaves, metal Pin Plate, Steinway action on metal standards. Handsome Ormolu shell handles and sconces, carved Trusses.

THE FINEST UPRIGHT GRAND IMPORTED ... „ 675

SOLID DARK WALNUT GRAND SQUARE, complete iron frame extending over pin block, straight scale, long American dampers, 7 octaves ... „ 675

SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE, overstrung scale, solid, complete bronzed-iron frame extending over pin plank and bridge, Agraffe treble, American dampers, 7 octaves ... „ 775

THE SCHIEDMAYER SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE, with overstrung bass, made upon scientific principles, solid iron frame, with two pedals ... „ 875

THE MIGNON GRAND, by Schiedmayer of Stuttgart, in solid Mahogany ebonized case, with nickel corner plates and mountings, complete iron frame—the most perfect Grand made... „ 1,550

THE "COLLARD AND COLLARD" SHORT IRON GRAND, in solid Walnut, or Ebonized and Gold, solid iron frame, 7 octaves, registered keyboard ... „ 1,250

ILLUSTRATIONS OF EACH INSTRUMENT CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION.

SOUNDY AND CO. LIMITED, BOMBAY.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
T. R. HS. THE DUKE & DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT
AND
H. H. THE NIZAM OF HYDERABAD.

P. VUCCINO & CO.,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS.

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE
OPEN DAILY FROM 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

Portraits of all sizes and descriptions executed in Oils and Water Colours by Competent Artists.

58, Meadows Street, BOMBAY.
Regent House, SIMLA.

MONSOON BOOTS.
THOROUGHLY WATER TIGHT.

WE have received a splendid stock of our renowned Carlton Boots, PRIZE MEDAL CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.

These celebrated Boots are made of very best Calf Leather, with stout soles, hand sewn, at the same time being very Soft and Light, all sizes in stock.

Stout Grain Hide Boots, High at Ankle, Hand Sewn.

Our Special Gaiter Boots, Gaiter and Boot combined, thoroughly Watertight, the best field Boot made.

Also a large stock of Ladies' Walking Boots, suitable for the Hills, all sizes.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

MARCKS'
"CAMP" OR "SHIKAREE" TIME-PIECE.
NEATLY FINISHED, ACCURATE, DURABLE
and best value for the money.

Rs. 30 AND Rs. 35.

TO meet the requirements of several applicants for a CHEAP, WELL-FINISHED TIME-PIECE for Camp use, we have now manufactured a SOUND RELIABLE TIME-KEEPER in two sizes, and confidently recommend it to the public.

Brightly polished Nickel Case, with ring to hang against the tent pole or wall, all enclosed in a strong Case, with Strap.....3½ in. Rs. 30
Ditto ditto .....5 in. „ 35

BOLD DIAL AND HANDS—GOES 8 DAYS IN ANY POSITION.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY,
43, Esplanade Road,
Opposite the Clock Tower.

POONA,
No. 1, East Street,
Opposite Napier Hotel.

HERMITAGE
A VERY CHOICE AUSTRALIAN WINE, between a Burgundy and a Claret, Rs. 19 per doz.

ESTABLISHMENTS.
POONA—Camp and City.
BOMBAY—Oriental Bank Buildings.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.

LIPP'S PIANOS,
SYMPATHETIC AND SEMI-GRAND.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

DUNNETT & Co.,
CIVIL & MILITARY BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTURERS & LEATHER MERCHANTS.

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

"MOOR" SHOOTING BOOTS.
UNDOUBTEDLY THE BEST BOOT MADE
FOR SHOOTING PURPOSES.

They are immensely strong, made as light as possible, compatible with their great durability, and are most comfortable to wear.

THE FINEST BOOT EXTANT FOR SHIKARING.

Price, Rs. 23-8 per pair.

All kinds of Boots and Shoes, (Civil and Military) Made in the best style and of FIRST CLASS MATERIALS ONLY.

Please apply for our new illustrated Price-list.

DUNNETT & Co.,
BOMBAY.

FRED. AHRLE & CO.,
Rampart Row, PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS. Above Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.,

BY APPOINTMENT AND UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.
HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE LEOPOLD OF PRUSSIA.

STUDIO decidedly the coolest one in the Presidency. Open daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. for Portraiture.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1887.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; WITH POSTAGE Rs. 5-4. ENGLISH PRICE—Ten Shillings.

The GUIDE and DIRECTORY for the year 1887 has been carefully revised and corrected up to date. The information contained in this Guide is compressed so as to bring it within the limits of a handy volume. It is however sufficiently full and comprehensive for all practical purposes, nothing being omitted that would be likely to be of use either to the passing traveller or the permanent resident.

Great pains have been taken to ensure accuracy of the names and addresses given in the Directory.

AGENTS IN LONDON:

Messrs. GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill; E. C.
Messrs. TRUBNER & Co., Ludgate Hill, City.
Mr. P. S. King, Canada Buildings, King Whitehall
Messrs. W. H. SMITH and Co., Strand.

COMPARE PRICES!!

BEER AND STOUT.

WE advise our Constituents and others that we are always in possession of a large stock of ALES and STOUT and receive Consignments by each Mail.

	Per doz. Pints. Rs. a.	Per doz. Quarts. Rs. a.
Bass' Pale Ale, bottled by Stone	4 0	6 2
Bass' Light Gravity Pale Ale, bottled by Stone	4 0	6 2
Lager Beer, highly recommended	3 12	5 8
Allsopp's Pale Ale	Current prices.	
Pilsener Beer, a first class article	only 3 2	Quarts 5 0
Meakin's Pale Dinner Ale	Current prices.	
Meakin's Pale Dinner Ale, in 5 gallon casks	Current prices.	
Guinness's Extra Stout, bottled by Burke	4 0	Quarts 6 8
Meakin's Stout, in bottles	Current prices.	
Meakin's Stout, in 5 gallon casks	Current prices.	
Cooper Madon & Co.'s India Pale Ale, Non-alcoholic	1 4	

We compete on quality and in price ! ! If our friends require Bass they can have it for 4 annas a dozen less from us than from elsewhere. Bass' Beer is Bass' Beer all the world over, and for our opponents to advertise that Foster's bottling is better than Stone's bottling is absurd on the face of it and a silly puff; don't believe it ! !

NOTE.—Our Pilsener Beer at Rs. 3-2 per dozen pints and Rs. 5 per quarts.

BRANDIES.

THE following list of "BRANDIES" calls for more attention from the Public than it has hitherto received :—

COOPER, MADON'S A 0 BRANDY, nearly 40 years old, Vintage 1848. Single bottle, Rs. 6-8. Per doz. Rs. 75-0. This spirit is, we believe, the finest and oldest in India; its age is guaranteed !

	Per doz. quarts. Rs. as.
COOPER, MADON'S A 1 BRANDY, for Invalids, a fine old spirit, highly recommended	42 0
" " A 2 " a Choice Cognac	30 0
" " A 3 " a good "Peg" Brandy	24 0
HENNESSY'S *** "	42 0
" ** "	38 0
" * "	35 0
Exshaw's No. 1 "	42 0
" No. 2 "	27 0
BISQUIT DU BOUCHE "	24 12
DESCHANDIER "	24 0
GEORGE ALFRED "	18 8
BORDEAUX MESS "	18 0

Any Brandy not in stock, Treacher's Heart Label, Cutler Palmer's, &c., obtained for Out-station Constituents and supplied at their prices.

WHISKIES.

	Per doz. Rs. a.
ALBAN WHISKY, a fine old blend of Scotch Whisky, well matured and perfectly free from fusel oil	Rs. 24 0
JOHN CRABBIE'S Scotch Whisky	" 18 0
ENCORE, double distilled	" 19 0
TREACHER'S GLENLIVET	" 22 8
FELTOE'S Specialite	" 24 0
USHER'S Old Vatted GLENLIVET	" 24 4
KINAHAN'S Old L. L., the Cream of Irish Whiskies	" 22 0

PORTS.

WE stock a number of the best brands.

	Per doz. Pts. Rs. a.	Per doz. Qts Rs. a.
Spanish	16 8	...
Maxwell's	18 0	...
Hunt's	19 0	..
Graham's	19 8	...
Invalid	25 8	...
Specialite Feltoe's, a fine tawny old wine, having a grand fruity taste	15 0	27 0

SHERRIES.

	Per doz. Rs. a.
Dinner Sherry, a good wine for general use	Rs. 18 0
Vino de Pasto, of better quality, for dinner	" 27 0
Specialite Feltoe's, highly recommended for its dietetic qualities	" 27 0
Manzanilla, very dry and pale	" 30 0

SPECIAL TERMS TO MESSES AND TRADERS.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.,

WINE, SPIRIT, ALE AND STOUT AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,

BOMBAY & POONA.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is the only Patent Medicine of the kind or name awarded Certificate of Merit at the Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-4; and the only trade Mark—"PHOSPHODYNE"—Registered and Protected under the Trade Marks Act, 38 and 39 Vic. 91. Certified by the Registrar of Trade Marks, London.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

For TWENTY-FIVE YEARS has maintained its world-wide reputation as the ONLY SAFE, RELIABLE, PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the system dependent upon the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

It Cures Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
Cures Kidney and Liver Complaints.
Cures all Disorders of the Blood.
Cures Depression and Loss of Appetite.
Cures Consumption and General Debility.
Checks all Wasting of the Vital Forces
From whatever Cause arising.

The EFFECT of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its Kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELLOUS.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE,

Whilst Pleasant to the Taste and Agreeable to the Stomach, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood, and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles. Its energising effects are shown from the First Day of its administration by a remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort to which the Patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. The Bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, the Skin clear and healthy, and the Hair acquires strength showing the importance of its action n the Organs of Nutrition.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Actually creates New Nervous Fluid and Brain Matter by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life Element Phosphorous, "*the very Core and Centre of the Brain itself*;" and kindles afresh the Fire of Life from the Sole of the Foot to the Crown of the Head.

The unequalled Curative Properties of this Preparation has spread its fame throughout every Nation and Country in the World as the only medicine of real efficacy for Renovating Broken-down Constitutions. Restoring the fullest and most Vigorous Conditions of Robust Health and Manhood under every circumstance, and at very age, by nourishing, fertilizing, and developing all the powers of every necessary part of the human organization, thus ensuring a sound and permanent restoration of the impaired organs wherever a deficiency of natural vigour has for years existed, so that all the duties of life may be pursued with Confidence and Pleasure.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE.

Thousands of unimpeachable Testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities, prove conclusively the verdict universal that in the world of scientific research no other Phosphoric Preparation has received such exalted praise and distinguished recognition.

The very remarkable cures effected by DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has induced numbers of Physicians to prescribe and use it in their own families, and in several of the London Hospitals.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d and 11s., by all Chemists and Druggists throughout the World.

Full Printed Directions for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above Diseases are enclosed with each Bottle.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYN

LABORATORY.

HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, N. W.

BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS.—*NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS* every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England, engraved thereon. The great Popularity of DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has raised up Miserable Imitations in India and the Colonies, made up rom cheap, useless Drugs by Ignorant Pretenders. See that the above words are on the Government Stamp before you purchase, and thus avoid dangerous consequences by the use of Spurious mitations.

AGENTS—**TREACHER & CO.**

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

[*TWELFTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION.*]

NOTICE

Messrs. HENRY S. KING CO., LONDON,

EXECUTE ORDERS FROM ANY

CO-OPERATIVE STORE CATALOGUE,

Supplying Goods of equal quality and at the same prices. No Orders executed unless accompanied by a all remmittance.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,

ESPLANADE ROAD.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s. s "ROSARIO," arrived from NEWCASTLE and HULL, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective Goods from the Prince's Dock.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds.

After removal from the landing sheds the Steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever, and all Claims must be certified to by the Surveyor and sent in within a fortnight of the Steamer's arrival, or they will not be entertained.

FINLAY MUIR & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 20th Aug. 1887.

BOMBAY AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION.

THE PICTURES will be ON VIEW, from THURSDAY, the 25th of August, to SATURDAY, the 27th, at the FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE.

Doors open from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.

ADMISSION—ONE RUPEE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. THOMAS MELVILLE RUSSELL, in our Firms at Calcutta, Bombay and Kurrachee, CEASED on 30th April, 1887.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.

Calcutta, 18th August, 1887.

A COMFORTABLE HOME, Offered to a Lady, in an English Family, on very Moderate terms. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.

2, Hornby Row.

SANITARY ENGINEER.

WANTED, by the Trichinopoly Municipal Council, an EXPERIENCED ENGINEER, to prepare a Scheme for the Water-supply and Drainage of the Town. Apply stating terms (per mensem), former employment, and giving references, to the COLLECTOR, Trichinopoly. None but experienced Engineers need apply.

W. A. WILLOCK, Acting Collector.

Trichinopoly, Collector's Office, 19th August, 1887.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORMS TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

NOW READY.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy ..... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart-Row, Fort.

NOW READY

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, of the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance....Rs. 10
Single Copy ..... Annas 4

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.,

BOMBAY, SECUNDERABAD, CALCUTTA.

CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES.

Our own make. (Specially recommended.)

	Metal.	Silver.
Open-face	Rs. 25	Rs. 40
Hunting	" 28	" 45
Cut-hunting	" 30	" 50

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.

CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES.

By John Barrel. (A good reliable watch.)

	Metal.	Silver.
Open-face	Rs. 18	Rs. 28
Hunting	" 19	" 29
Cut-hunting	" 20	" 30

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

GENT'S GOLD KEYLESS WATCHES.

We sell now a thoroughly good and reliable Keyless Lever Watch, in 18 carat Gold case, at the undermentioned exceedingly low rates :—

Open-face, 18 carat	Rs. 100
Hunting "	" 110
Cut-hunting "	" 115

(TWO YEARS' GUARANTEE.)

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

SCARF PINS.

Just received the following fashionable Scarf Pins of 18 carat Gold, in case.

Lotus	Rs. 15
Acorn	" 12
Shamrock	" 11
Thistle	" 14

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

CHRISTENING PRESENTS.

Sets of Knife, Fork and Spoon of Hall-marked Sterling Silver in elegant Leather cases.

From Rs. 25 to 45.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

NOVELTIES IN PLATEDWARE.

Hundreds of neat and useful articles suitable as presents on any occasion now on view.

This is our first consignment of Platedware, therefore all New and Fresh.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

THE TRAVELLER'S CUP.

Plated Cups, folding in 3 pieces, guaranteed impermeable, in 3 sizes

Rs. 3, Rs. 4, Rs. 5.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.,

BOMBAY.

NOTICES

WARDHA COAL STATE RAILWAY.

WANTED, an UNDER-GROUND SURVEYOR, for the Warora Colliery, must have had previous experience in mines. Application with copies of testimonials, stating what salary is required, to be forwarded to the MANAGER, Wardha Coal State Railway, Nagpur, C.P.

J. Y. DAVIDSON, Manager, Wardha Coal State Railway.

Nagpur, C.P., 18th August, 1887.

THE MAZAGON SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an INTERIM DIVIDEND, at the rate of Rupees 8 per Share (free of Income Tax) for the Half-year ended 30th June 1887 will be paid on and after TUESDAY the 23rd instant, between 11 a. m. and 3 p. m., to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 15th instant, on production of their Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 15th to the 24th instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.
D. M. PETIT SONS & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 8th August 1887.

THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER of GURGAON is authorised to raise a LOAN of Rs. 50,000 on the Court of Wards Estate of the Jagirdar Proprietor of Farakh Nagar and Sewari. Further particulars may be obtained from, and tenders for the loan may be made to that Officer.

EVERY MAN Interested in the subject of nervous and physical debility should write at once for a valuable pamphlet explaining how the most obscure, nervous and organic derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The only method which is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. This pamphlet, of great interest to all men, will be sent, in plain envelope, free. The Marston Remedy Co., 24½, High Holborn, London, W.C.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

THE HOUSE LAROCHE JOUBERT & CIE warns the Public against a Label Duborde Goumart and Cie in circulation, which is nothing but an ILLEGAL IMITATION of their TRADE MARK for Laid Linear Paper.

SAMUEL FITZE & Co.,

EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,

70 AND 71, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON, E. C.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

The descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by

HENRY S. KING & CO.,

65 CORNHILL, LONDON,

whose new illustrated

CASH PRICE LIST

will be sent post free on application or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta.

JAS. McCABE'S GOLD HUNTING WATCHES.

MANUFACTURED by some of his old experienced workmen whose services we have engaged. A few of these celebrated Watches, in Stout 18 carat Gold Cases, Engine-turned and Plain, are now obtainable for Cash Rs. 325, or by twelve monthly instalments Rs. 30.

MARCKS AND Co., Limited,

POONA, East Street. | BOMBAY, 43, Esplanade Road.

SECURITY

Is the Chief Consideration in Selecting an Office with which to effect

A LIFE ASSURANCE.

THE

STANDARD

Has been Established for 62 years and has Paid in Claims

ELEVEN

MILLIONS STERLING.

GEO. OLIVER, Acting Secretary, Standard Life Office, Bombay.

BERENAG TEA CO.

Trade Mark. B. T. Co. K.	Quality.	To any address in India by Parcel Post paid For a 5 lb. tin.	To any Railway Station in India Half paid. For a 25 lb. box
		Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.
POST & MO OFFICE,	1 Choice Orange Pekoe.	9 0 0	31 0 0
BERENAG, KUMAON.	2 Orange Pekoe	7 0 0	27 0 0
TELEGRAPH OFFICE,	3 N.W.P. Government House Mixture.	6 8 0	25 0 0
ALMORA, KUMAON.	4 Proprietor's Own Choice.	6 8 0	25 0 0
TERMS: CASH WITH ORDER.	5 Manager's Blend	5 13 0	21 0 0
ADDRESS: THE PROPRIETOR, BERENAG TEA Co., BERENAG P O, KUMAON.	6 Favorite Blend	5 8 0	20 0 0
	7 Pekoe Souchong	4 8 0	17 0 0
	8 Broken Tea or Tea Dust	4 0 0	05 1 0

Tea sent to any Address in Europe, all charges paid on favourable terms.

JAMES GEO. BELLAIRS, Proprietor.

SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system be comes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend our *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla*:—*Medical Review.*
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*
The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed. —*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society) 270 Regent St., London.

Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S

BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co. BOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

AUTHORISED

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,

With an alphabetical index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,

with number of Stand, &c.

Complete and easy reference

Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.

Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.

Cloth Limp Cover.

Price, Annas 4.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press;

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to £5,343,407, 9s. 2d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1862 ..... £390,630
" 1885 ..... £988,156

LIFE BRANCH.

LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to HeadOffice on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods Adults, and children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured less either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,058,7

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1863 ..... £1,579,578 3 9 | 1878 ..... £4,049,15 14 1
1878 ..... £2,645,503 1 2 | 1885 ..... £5,343,407 9 2

THOS. H. MOORE & Co., Agents, Royal Insurance Company Hummum-street.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 1,852,000
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM

AS TO THE COST OF

A Sum to be received at a specified age

(or at Death, if previous),

with the ALTERNATIVE of

A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the _____ Day of _____ 18__ what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. _____ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name _____
Address _____
Occupation _____
_____ 188

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A., Manager and Actuary, 9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

FIRE AND LIFE.

LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCREASE OF FUNDS.

	1885.	1886.
Income	£1,479,518	£1,515,165
General Reserve and Fire Re-Insurance Funds	£1,850,000	£1,870,000
Life and Annuity Funds	£3,698,612	£3,807,579
Total Invested Funds	£7,072,140	£7,324,034

The attention of intending Insurers is particularly directed to the enormous resources of this Company.

Reduced Life Rates:—*Liberal terms.*

Large Bonuses. Next Division 31st Dec. 1888.

FIRE RISKS undertaken on Mills, Merchandise, Bungalows, and nearly every description of property in the Bombay Presidency on the most favourable terms.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Agents.

ALLIANCE BRITISH & FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY ESTABLISHED 1824.

CAPITAL—£5,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTION.

Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., F. R. S., *President.*
James Alexander, Esq.
Charles George Barnett, Esq.
James Fletcher, Esq.
Right Hon. G. J. Goschen, M. P.
Samuel Gurney, Esq.
James Heime, Esq.
Richard Hoake, Esq.
Sir Curtis M. Lampson, Bart.
Sampson Lucas, Esq.
Elliot Macnaghten, Esq.
Thomas Masterman, Esq.
Joseph Mayer Montefiore, Esq.
Sir Anthony De Rothschild Bart.
Baron Lionel N. De Rothschild.
Hugh Colin Smith, Esq.
Thomas Charles Smith, Esq

AUDITORS.

Lord Edward Cavendish.
Right Hon. Lord Richard Grosvenor, M. P.
Francis Alfred Lucas, Esq.
N. M. De Rothschild, Esq., M. P.
Robert Lewis—*Secretary.*

FIRE RISKS.

In an eligible character are accepted at minimum current rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The non-participating rates of premium for European lives resident in India have been very materially reduced, and the undermentioned Agents are authorised to decide upon Proposals submitted, to issue Polices, and to settle Claims.

The Life Reserve Fund is over.

NINETY-FOUR LAKHS OF RUPEES,

which (irrespective of, and in addition to, the paid-up Capital and the Fire Reserve Fund) being about 30 per cent. of the sum assured under the Company's Life Policies, and besides this there is the guarantee of the subscribed Capital of not less than

FIVE CRORES OF RUPEES,

coupled with the personal responsibility of a numerous body of wealthy Proprietors.

For detailed Prospectuses Forms of Proposal and apply to

REMINGTON & Co., Agents for the Presidency of Bombay.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

ESTABLISHED 1803.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,200,000
PAID-UP ..... £ 300,000
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS over £1,580,000

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise in Bombay and up-country issued, on behalf of the above Company at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom all particulars may be obtained.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £8,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—32, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world,
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted some through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, (Ld.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposi Accounts a 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank allows interest on Fixed Deposits for 12 months at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods can be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGES.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, and Colombo. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

ADVERTISING IN RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press, having leased from the

G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY.
The B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.
The NIZAM STATE RAILWAY
AND
The BHOWNAGAR GONDAL RAILWAY COMPANY,

The exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these four Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisement on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kind before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTEL KEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers business to the notice of the public.

On the NIZAM STATE RAILWAY the Canton ment of Secunderabad, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India, a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of Bolaram, garrisoned by two Regiments and one Battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered y Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about four miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad containing the Nizam's Regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans, besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be a source of profit to firms to advertise at these Stations, the most important of which are Secunderabad, Hyderabad Gangawaram, and Tandur.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square will have the advantage of having their business Advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve stations or more twenty-five per cent.

Special arrangements for long periods.

The boards to be delivered at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Advertisers can select the stations, on the four lines at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in English or any of the Native languages at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press. Estimates on application.

For further particulars apply to The MANAGER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE Rampart Row, Fort.

STATION ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

Bombay, B. Bunder.	Bhadli	Chindwara	Parus
Musjid "	Bhosawul Junction*‡	Satari	Dapki
Byculla	Sowda	Shapura	Akola
Chinchpoogly	Nimbohar	Mirgani (for Marble Rocks)	Boregaum
Parel Station	Raver		Katipurna
Dadur	Khanapur	Nagpoor	Moortizapo
Sion	Burhanpur	Hula Gate	Mohona
Coorla	Chandnee	Budlapoor	Koorun*
Ghat-Cooper	Mandwa	Wangni	Bhadaira
Bhandoop	Dongergaum	Narel	Malker
Tannah*	Bagmar	Chinchowli	Chandoor
Deewa	Khundwa*‡	Kurjut*‡	Damergaon
Callian Junction*‡	Jawar	Palasdari	Poolgaum
Titwalla	Beerh	Khandalla	Dygaum
Khadawali	Singaji	Lanowlee*	Wurdah‡
Wasind	Harsud	Karli	Pownar
Shapoor	Kirkeem	Karjalla	Sindee
Atgaum	Itheringee	Tulligaun	Dewee
Khurdee	Hurda*	Salaivadi	Kapri*
Kussarah*	Timoonee	Chinchwud	Salgaon
Egutpoorah	Pagdhal	Kirkee	Jehwoor
Ghotee	Sewnee	Poonat*¶	Kalu
Baligaum	Dharam	Loonee	Barsee Road
Declalee B.	Khundi	Ojoroolee	Marheh
Siding	Dularia	Yeoat	Unger
Nassick Rd*	Itarsee for	Cheirgaum	Mohol
Kheirwadee	Hoshangabad	Patus	Packney
Niphar	Rampur	Dhond†	Sholapur*‡
Lasulgaum	Bagra	Borebail	Hoodgee
Munmar	Semri	Decksal and	Kurudgaon
Nandgaum*	Sohagpore*¶	Bheegwan	Doodmah
Naikongree	Paparia (for	Kartrus	Goodoor
Chalisgaum	Pachmari)	Poomulwaree	Goolburga
Kujgaum	Baakeri	Warrengaum	Shahabad*‡
Galna	Babai	Nargaum	Wadi
Pachora	Gadawara	Khankeer	Nulwar
Mjree	Bohanee	Mulkapoor	Yedagherry
Mussawuda	Kureli (for	Biswa Bridge	Sydapore
Sisowlee	Saugor)	Rasoora	Road
Julgaum	Nursingpore	Jullunt	Kistna
	Kuruk Bail	Sheagaum*	Chickasage
			Raichore*

STATIONS ON THE B. B. & C. I. R. LINE.

Colaba	Boisur	Keem	Thasra
Church Gate Street	Wangaum	Palonee	Pali
	Danoe Road	Unchleeur	Parshavi
Marine Line	Goolwood	Broach*	Nariad
Churney Rd	Wewjee	Chumargaum	Mehmoodabad
Grant Road	Sunjan	Pallet	Baroda
Mahaluxmee	Bhcelar	Meagaum	Ahmedabad‡
Parel	Damaun Rd.	Kurwan	Saburmutte
Dadur	Oodwara	Mundala	Ambli Road
Mahim	Pardee	Dubhoe	Sanund
Bandora	Balsar	Bhadurpore	Cherolee
Andheree	Dongree	Etola	Jackwara
Goregaum	Beelesmora	Baroda*	Veerumgaum
Berewlee	Umulsar	Baiwa	Jhond
(Dyeur)	Nowseree	Wasud	Palree
Bhyader	Murolee	Nowlay	Khuroghora
Bassein Road	Sucheen	Anand	Sabli Road
Veraur	Surat¶	Bhalu	Lilapore Rd
Sopalla	Amrolee	Oomret	Lucteran
Palghur	Sion	Dakor	Wadwan

STATIONS ON THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY LINE.

Wady Junc*	Nawandgi	Gulaguda	Hyderabad
Chitapore	Tandur*	Shankarpalli	See under-abad
Mulkid Gate	D

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation Committee, 3 p. m.
Polo, Maidan, 5-15 p.m.
Band, Marine Battalion, Apollo Bunder, 6 p.m.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The Surat (s), arrived yesterday from London.

VESSEL SAILED.—The Arabia (s), sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf and Karrachi.

THE PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Inchluva, Lombardy, Taif, and Eden Hall entered the dock on Sunday. The s. s. Surat entered and the s. s. Carthage and Yesso left yesterday.

THE THAKORE SAHIB OF PALITANA.—A salute of nine guns was fired yesterday afternoon, in honour of the Thakore Sahib of Palitana, who arrived in Bombay by the overland mail steamer early yesterday morning.

POLO.—The game this evening will be :—Black and Yellow—Messrs. Gray (captain), Sladen, Wallace, Murray and Armstrong *vs.* White—Messrs. Craigie (captain), Summer, Dixon and Warner. Play will commence at 5-15 p.m.

REPORTED THEFT.—Dayachund Goolabchund, residency at Mombadavie Tank Road, reported that his room was broken into during his absence on Saturday night, and that property consisting of gold embroidered wearing apparel and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 57, were stolen.

HOUSEBREAKING AND THEFT.—Mr. J White, residing at Mazagon Road, reported to the police that some person had forced open a window and entered his room on Friday, stealing a quantity of wearing apparel, of the collective value of Rs. 212. A small quantity of the articles stolen were subsequently found in an adjoining compound.

LOST PROPERTY.—Cowasjee Hirjee reported that whilst on his way to Walkeshwar on Saturday last, in a reklah, his daughter, aged 12 years, dropped a gold wristlet, valued at Rs. 125. The complainant missed the wristlet from the girl's wrist while passing by Churney Road Railway station.—Krishnarao Balkrishna, living in Jowba's Wari, Girgaum, reported having lost from his pocket ; on the 19th inst, a silver watch, valued Rs. 30, somewhere about Girgaum.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme of music at the Apollo Bunder this evening, commencing at 6 o'clock (weather permitting) :—

March	Mother's worth	Arr. M. Curry.
Grand Fantasia	Maritana	Wallace.
Valse	Passing clouds	Pront.
Gavotte	Saidie	Amillou.
Galop	Wonnetranken	Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE RECENT THEFTS AT KALBADAVIE AND ESPLANADE CROSS ROAD.—In connection with the recent cases of housebreaking and theft, committed at the shop of Nowrojee Nusserwanjee, on the Kalbadavie Road, and the shop of the Prince of Wales Trading Company at the Esplanade Cross Road, from whence property consisting of gold and silver jewellery, of the collective value of Rs. 2,000 from the former and Rs. 5,000 from the latter shop, had been stolen, two Marwarees have been arrested in the Jodhpore territories with the greater portion of the stolen property in their possession, by the Bombay detective police officers who were sent in pursuit of them. They were brought down to Bombay on Sunday last, and are at present in police custody.

RESCUE OF NEGRO SLAVES AT SEA.—The captain of the s. s. Taif, which arrived in the Prince's Dock on Saturday from the Red Sea Ports *via* Aden, handed over to the Police authorities four Siddees (escaped slaves), who were picked up in an open boat at sea, when about two days out from Aden, in lat. 14·22 N. and long. 51·27 E. It appears that at 6 p.m. on that day an open boat was sighted with a white flag flying. The steamer bore down to it, and found that the boat contained four persons, who stated that they had been drifting for two days, having run away from their master in consequence of his ill-treatment, at Ghilbet Bannel town, lying to the north of Ras Hoffon, on the north-east Coast of Africa. They had been sent out to fish, and had taken that oppertunity of running away. They are at present located in the Police chowkey attached to the Police Commissioner's office, Byculla.

DEPARTURE OF COLONEL COKER.—Colonel E. K Coker, who recently relinquished his command of the Durham Light Infantry, left on Sunday by the half-past twelve train for Bombay. Colonel Less, who has now assumed command, the officers of the regiment, and numerous other of Colonel Coker's friends assembled at the railway station to wish him farewell and *bon voyage*. The distinguished officer's carriage was dragged the whole way from his residence at Wanowrie to the station by the colour sergeants of the regiment, preceded by the band playing airs appropriate to the occasion of departures. The whole battalion followed up in the rear, and lined the sides of the station gateway. On the carriage arriving under the porch, Colonel Coker rose and addressed the men. He said he regretted very much having to part with so noble a body of men—men whom he had commanded with pride to himself and the admiration of every one. He only hoped they would always maintain the good name they had earned, and he would be always most pleased to hear favourably of his old regiment. The men than gave three cheers for their departing Colonel, who then alighted and proceeded to the station, where the officers and his friends were awaiting him. Prior to leaving, Colonel Coker shook hands with those present, including many of the non-commissioned officers and men. As the train was steaming out of the station, three cheers were given again.—*Poona Observer.*

HIGH COURT—AUGUST 23.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

7-87—Little, S, F and N—Krishnarao Moroba vs. Radhabai, widow of Atmaram Ramchunderji—Craigie L and O.

9-87—Cragie, L and O—Radhabai, widow of Atmaram Ramchanderjee vs. Krishnarao Moroba.—Little, S, F and N.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Long Cause.

152-87—Moreshwar L—Ismail Haji Isack vs. Mahomed Hajee bin Syed Budroodin—Crawford and B.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

528-86—Tobiu and R—Ardesir Framji Mocs vs. Mahomedbhoy Allana and others—In person, Part heard.

382-84—Ardeser, H and D.—Cassumbhoy Ahmedbhoy vs. Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy and others—Jefferson, B and D, and Thakurdas, D and C—Part heard.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

66-87—Jefferson B and D—The Indian Flour Mill Co. vs. Govindrao Vithal and others—Janardhen and G.

280-87—Jefferson B and D—Haji Janmahomed Haji Joosub vs. Mapla Olert Chokram and another.

306-87—Wadia and G—Bai Itcha vs. Bohra Shaik Ahmed Shaik Dawood—Nanu and H.

308-87—Little S F and N—Abdoolcador Habutbhoy vs. Mahomedally Tyebally Busrai and another.

313-87—Chalk W and S—Tejsey Assoo and others—vs. Dhunjibhoy Aspuniarji Shroff—Bomonji and H.

29-3,819-87—Bomonji and H—The United Merchants Co. vs. Dowlutram Sakulchund and another—Khunderao M (S C C suit.)

Undefended New Long Causes.

255-87—In person—A pauper Raebai vs. Suddooji Shamji and others.

261-87—Jefferson B and D—H C Dumball vs. Shaik Maderula Babula.

Long Cause.

142-86—Thakurdas, D and C—Samrandas Lutkandas *alias* Dhirajram vs. Haribhai Rasikdas and another—Hore, C and B.—Part heard.

314-85—Bicknell and K—Luximon Sowba Sawat vs. Devalibai and others—Wadia and G—Part heard.

554-86—Mulji B B—Malloo Makoond vs. Purmanundas Jewandas—Little S F and N—Part heard.

HOME REMITTANCES.

(OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.)

WEEKLY memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills :—

Amount to be remitted during 1887-88	£16,114,000
Remitted from 1st April 1887 to 12th Aug. 1887.	£6,530,000
Balance to be remitted from 14th Aug. 1887 to 31st March, 1888	£ 9,584,000

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 5TH AUGUST.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Surat, Captain G. N. Hector, arrived in Bombay harbour at four o'clock yesterday morning with the Overland mails of the 5th August. The following is the list of passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Mr and Mrs Scorgie	Sergt Millard
Colr-Sergt Maher	Sergt Jenkins
Miss Maunsell	Mr T W Jones
Lce-Corpl Calvert	Mrs Schumacker
Lieut Whitehead	

FROM VENICE.

Mr and Mrs Vidal	Mr A Harvey
Dr Tyler	Mr McPherson
Colonel Tillard	Mr A McV Smith

FROM BRINDISI.

Major Sorral	Mr Cracrof
Mr A B Todd	Major Franklin
Sir Pertab Singh, and secretary	Mr Chope
	Mr W Smith
Captain Hamilton	Mr & Mrs Hawes and infant
Captain Walsh	Miss Palmer

FROM SUEZ.

Mr J G Soppianopouls	Mr A D Mangos

FROM ADEN.

Surg-Major Hay	Lieut Lindner

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 29TH JULY TO 5TH AUGUST INCLUSIVE.)

THE Queen on Tuesday held an investiture at Osborne, when the recently appointed officers of the Orders of the Bath and of St. Michael and St. George received the insignia from her Majesty.

In the House of Lords, on Monday, Lord Salisbury stated that he had no information of the formation of an American bank in China ; and, in answer to another question, he said the French Government desired to carry on the negotiations concerning the New Hebrides concurrently with those relating to the Suez Canal. Several Bills were discussed and advanced in their respective stages. On Tuesday, on the motion for going into Committee on the Margarine (Fraudulent Sale) Bill, strong opposition was made, but on a division the motion was carried by 50 to 15. The various clauses were then agreed to and several other Bills were disposed of. Last night the sitting was of brief duration and the business formal.

In the House of Commons, on Monday, Mr. W. H. Smith stated the Bills to be dropped in the present Session, which included the Railway and Canal Traffic Bill, the Land Transfer Bill, and the Lunacy Acts Amendment Bill. The Irish Land Bill was then proceeded with in Committee. On Tuesday Mr. Dillon complained of a statement in a provincial newspaper that he and other Irish members had laughed at a statement that a young lady was struck by a stone thrown at a school procession in Ireland, a statement which he denied. After some warm speeches the Speaker closed the discussion, remarking that Mr. Dillon had cleared himself and the matter was at an end. The Irish Land Bill was then again considered in Committee. On Wednesday Sir E. Watkin moved the second reading of the Channel Tunnel Bill, but Baron de Worms opposed it, and the motion was negatived by 153 to 107. The Irish Land Bill passed through Committee, some of the new clauses being deferred until the report. Last night was devoted to discussion of the Army Estimates in Committee of Supply, when the subject of defective weapons supplied to the Army and Navy was very warmly discussed.

A Cabinet Council was held yesterday, at which all the Ministers were present except Sir M. H. Beach and Lord J. Manners.

The Queen has appointed a Royal Commission to promote the Centennial Exhibition to be held next year at Melbourne. The Prince of Wales is President and Lord Rosebery Chairman of the Commission.

Mr. Gladstone, on Friday, addressed at great length a meeting at the Memorial-hall, in Farringdon-street. He asserted that Irish Home Rule must be granted under limitations, to maintain the integrity of the Empire, and if the Protestant portion of Ireland sought to be independent of the remainder of the country he would not stand in the way.

The polling in the Forest of Dean Division of Gloucestershire resulted in the return of Mr. G. B. Samuelson (Gladstonian) by a majority of 1,550 votes over his Conservative opponent, Mr. Wyndham. The polling in the Bridgeton Division of Glasgow on Tuesday resulted in the election of Sir G. Trevelyan (Gladstonian) by a majority of 1,401 votes over Mr. Evelyn Ashley (Unionist Liberal).

Sir C. C. Smiths has been appointed to succeed Sir Frederick Weld as Governor of the Straits Settlements.

The Bank of England rate of discount was yesterday raised from 2 to 3 per cent.

Monday was observed in London as a Bank Holiday. The whether was very fine, and great throngs of people availed themselves of the railways and steamers, while all the places of public resort were also numerously visited.

Lord Delamere died on Monday, aged 76.

Lord Clermont died on Friday, aged 72. He is succeeded in the title by his brother, Lord Carlingford.

The annual meeting of the Cobden Club was held on Saturday. The chairman (Mr. T. B. Potter, M.P.) and Sir T. Farrer referred to the renewal of the outcry against Free Trade. The report for the year gave no instance of the progress of the doctrine in foreign countries.

At cricket Derbyshire was beaten by Surrey by an innings and 237 runs. Notts defeated Gloucestershire by an innings and 38 runs. On Wednesday Surrey defeated Notts by four wickets. The match between Kent and Yorkshire was drawn unfinished, and that between Gloucestershire and Sussex was won by the former county by six wickets.

Great inconvenience is felt in various parts of the country from the dearth of water. In some towns the supply is restricted, and the navigation of the Leeds and Liverpool Canal is partially stopped by the deficiency of water.

A pleasure boat was upset on the river Lea on Monday, and two young women were drowned.

Alfred Sowrey, convicted of the murder of a young woman at Preston, was executed in Lancaster Gaol on Monday.

At the meeting of the National League in Dublin, on Tuesday, the receipt of over £5,200 was announced from the United States for evicted tenants.

At a special meeting of the Dublin Corporation held on Tuesday (the Nationalist members only attending) the freedom of the city was conferred upon Mr. P. A. Collins, a member of the United States Congress, and on Mr. O'Brien, M.P.

A police-constable at Manchester was shot, on Saturday morning, by a burglar, who was detected in the act of robbing a shop. The culprit escaped, but is known.

A water bailiff at Tiverton was found murdered on Saturday morning, it is believed by fish poachers, for whom he was watching.

OBITUARY.—Maj.-Genl. A. D. Butter, Ben. Ret. ; Lord Delamere ; Lord Clermont ; Sir T. G. Knox, K.C.M.G. ; Sir G. Home-Speirs, Bart. ; Col. F. A. Smith ; Col. H. Brett ; Lieut.-Col. Hawker ; Maj. H. Hill, J.P. ; Admiral G. T. Gordon ; Hon. F. R. Sandilands, R.N.

M. Katkoff, the famous editor of the *Moscow Gazette*, died on Monday. The semi-official papers at St. Petersburg have published eulogistic articles on the patriotic efforts of the deceased writer.

The Italian Government has decided to accept the mediation of Great Britain in the differences with Abyssinia.

Signor Depretis, the Italian Premier, died on Friday rather unexpectedly. In consequence the other Ministers have tendered their resignations, but the King has requested them to continue in office for the present.

General Boulanger sent his seconds to M. Jules Ferry on account of presumed personal allusions in the speech at Epinal. M. Ferry named two friends to arrange for a meeting, but the negotiations failed, the General's seconds insisting upon conditions which M. Ferry's friends deemed to be unacceptable.

The Berlin papers declare the recent exposition of Russian finance as put forth in the semi-official *Journal de St. Petersbourg* to be inadequate, and maintain that Russian credit has been overrated.

The mental condition of the Duchess of Cumberland has improved, and her general health is good.

It is contemplated to transfer the Russian Black Sea naval head-quarter from Nicolaieff to Sebastopol.

The Chinese Government has granted a concession to Mr. Wharton Barker, of the United States, for the construction of railways from Tientsin to Shanghai, from Shanghai to Naukin and Canton, and other great public works.

Two fatal cases of cholera have occurred in Malta.

The Cunard steamer Umbria was struck last week by a tremendous tidal wave, 50ft. high, which did considerable damage on deck, but did not injure the vessel, which reached New York safely.

The United States Government has commenced proceedings to disincorporate the Mormon Church in Utah and to apply its property to the purposes of educationin that State.

The chess tournament at Frankfort is concluded. Captain Mackenzie, of New York, takes first prize and Mr. Blackburne and Herr Weiss divide second and third prizes.

A SCENE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

WE take from the *Standard* the following report of an incident that enlivened Parliamentary proceedings on the night of Aug. 2 :—

Mr. Dillon.—I desire to offer a few words of personal explanation on a mater concerning myself. I have here a newspaper, the *Trowbridge Chronicle*, in which I find this statement :—"In answer to a question in the House of Commons regarding an attack on a party of school children in the neighbourhood of West Port, it was stated that several children were struck with stones, and that one young lady, a teacher, who was the daughter of Lord Sligo's agent, was seriously hurt. Hear, hear, shouted the Irish members, hear, hear. Mr. John Dillon, amidst cries of 'Shame' from all parts of the House, Mr. John Dillon shouts for joy because a poor school teacher has been cruelly struck down with a stone in an attack on some school children." I make it a rule never to take any notice of the conduct and language of newspapers of that character, and the only reason I think it right to bring this peculiarly offensive and disgusting falsehood before the House is because—

A Voice.—It is true.

Mr. Dillon.—Who says it is true? (Hear hear.) Mr. Speaker, I heard the Solicitor General for England say it is true. I say it is absolutely false. (Home Rule cheers.)

The Solicitor General.—The hon. member is entirely mistaken. I did not utter a single word. (Ministerial cheers and Home Rule cries of "Oh, oh.")

Mr. Halsey.—It is I who said it was true. (Ministerial cheers.) It is true, and I adhere to it. I beg to say, Mr. Speaker, I distinctly remember the occurrence. (Minsterial cheers and Parnellite uproar.)

Mr. R. G. Webster.—I also distinctly heard it. (Ministerial cheers.)

Mr. J. M. Maclean.—I also heard it and say it is true. (Ministerial cheers.)

Captain Price.—I also heard it. (More Ministerial cheers.)

Sir A. Borthwick, Mr. Sidebottom, and several other members on the Ministerial benches rose at the same time amid great uproar, but their voices did not reach the gallery.

Mr. Dillon (shouting).—I say it is false. (Home Rule cheers.) The reason why I brought the matter before the House is because I suspected that it was one of the hon. members of this House who supplied this statement to the newspaper, and it is part of the system of infamous and atrocious falsehood by which it is attempted to hunt us out of public life in this country, and I say—

The Speaker.—Order, order. The hon. member must not make these charges against members of this House.

Mr. Dillon.—You have heard these men state that it is—

The Speaker.—I have heard the hon. gentlemen make charges on a subject which is not within my knowledge, and which has given offence to the hon. member, but he has himself no right to make a charge against other hon. members such as that which he has made.

Mr Dillon.—I was reading this passage from the newspaper, and I had reason to suppose that the information on which it is based was supplied by a member of this House. Whilst I was reading that, than which no more atrociously offensive accusation could be made against any member of this House—whilst I was reading it I heard a member distinctly say across the House, "It is true"—(hear, hear from the Ministerial benches)—thus fully bearing out the suspicions which existed in my mind, and then four hon. members stood up one after another and said it was true. What I want to put to you is this—are we Irish members, or are we not, to have any protection in this House? (Home Rule cheers.) You have heard the charges made and I leave it to members to say whether it could enter into the imagination of man to make a charge more offensive. I have heard you call members to order and afford protection to other members against the use of language which, by the side of this charge, sinks into absolute insignificance—(loud Home Rule cheers)—and yet, Sir, four men stand up and say—

The Speaker (warmly)—I am the judge of order in this House. I did not understand that any of the hon. gentlemen who rose imputed to the hon. gentleman that what he now says is not true. I understood that they gave their own version of what passed (Ministerial cheers)—and I am quite satisfied that after the statement of the hon. member the whole House will believe him when he says that he did nothing of the kind attributed to him in that paper, and I am confident that not one of those four hon. gentlemen will say now that his statement is not to be believed. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Dillon.—I respectfully ask you, Sir, this question. These hon. gentlemen make a charge of a foul and dishonouring character, and I said it was untrue, and then these four members rose one after another and gave me the lie direct, and said it was true. (Home Rule cheers.)

Mr. J. M. Maclean, who was met with loud cries from the Home Rule benches.—I demand to be heard. (Cries of "Order".) Surely we have a right to speak in this House when these monstrous accusations are made against us in this House. (Ministerial cheers and cries of "Order" from the Home Rule benches.) Order yourselves—

The Speaker.—I must ask hon. gentlemen to conduct debate in this House with proper decorum. If the hon. gentleman wishes to make an explanation I am sure the House will listen to him. (Cheers.)

Mr. J. Maclean.—I have no explanation to make, Sir, but I rise to state what actually passed on these benches. The hon. member for East Mayo was making a statement as regarded himself, and what we rose to testify to was the fact that when this question was raised in the House laughter came from those benches at the mention of an assault made upon this girl. We indignantly cried shame at the time. That passage appeared, I think, in the reports in the newspapers on the following day. Laughter was raised by certain Irish members. If the hon. member for East Mayo says he did not join in it, I of course acquit him ; but laughter was raised on those benches, and met with the cries of shame which it deserved. (Loud Ministerial cheers.)

Mr. Dillon and Mr. R. G. Webster rose together, and neither giving way, there were loud cries from the Irish benches.

Mr. R. G. Webster.—I also rise to corroborate the statement of my hon. friend. (Cries of "Order.") I rise to a point of order.

The Speaker.—Mr. Dillon.

Mr. Dillon.—I give way to the hon. member for Oldham because I understood he rose to a point of order, and as he seemed anxious to make an explanation. He, however, misrepresents what occurred. I am most anxious that the House should understand what it is I ask at your hands. While I was reading the statement in the newspapers several hon. members said it is true, and in the face of my statement four hon. members got up and stated it is true. I say if accusations of that character are to be hurled against us in this House, there is an end to all public decency and order. (Home Rule cheers.)

The Speaker.—The language quoted from the newspapers by the hon. member is not justified by what has been said in this House. There was laughter, but that laughter need not be interpreted in the offensive sense in which the paper makes use of it. The hon. member repudiates the statement, and I am sure the House will accept his repudiation. (Cheers.)

Mr. Dillon.—I must ask the protection of the Chair. There was no question here of laughter. The statement they affirm in spite of my consideration is, that I cried "hear, hear" in company with my friends around me, with savage exultation, because a young girl had been struck down with a stone. I do not want to use unparliamentary language, but I put it to you whether it is fair and even justice to be compelled to listen to these charges.

The Speaker.—Fair and even justice I shall administer. (Cheers.) I have endeavoured to point out to the hon. member that I put an interpretation on the meaning of those four hon. gentlemen who rose, and one of them has since said that he acquitted the hon. gentleman of the imputation made by this newspaper. I beg the House to allow this matter to drop. (Cheers.)

Mr. Dillon.—I must ask you to require these hon. members to withdraw.

The Speaker.—Order, order.

Mr. Dillon.—All that I can say is that here is no justice for an Irish member in this House. (Loud Home Rule cheers.)

The Speaker.—I did not catch that observation of the hon. member. I have settled the point of order, and I thought I had settled it in a way which was satisfactory to the House. (Cheers.)

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 21st August, 1887.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 11 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 9 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·705
Temperature of the Air	80·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·4
Dew Point	75·0
Relative humidity of Air	0·840
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =10)	9·9
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	81·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	75·7
General Directions of Wind*	WNW, W, WSW, W, WSW,
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	359
Fall of Rain	0·28
Total fall during month	11·11
" " year	66·27
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 22nd Aug.	0·50

* From midnight to midnight.

SPEECH BY MR. GLADSTONE.

STATEMENT OF HIS CONCESSIONS.

MR. GLADSTONE was on July 29 guest of the London Liberal and Radical Union. Having dined with the Executive Council at the National Liberal Club, where a large number of the leading Liberal members of Parliament were present, Mr. Gladstone drove to Farrington Street, where he was received by a crowded meeting of the Council with every manifestation of enthusiasm. Mr. John Morley occupied the chair. On the platform were a number of the most distinguished Liberal statesmen. Mrs. Gladstone and Miss Helen Gladstone were also present.

Mr. Gladstone, who, on rising, was greeted with prolonged cheers, began by recalling the fact that it was in the hall in which he spoke that he had, on an important occasion, denounced the Jingoism of ten years ago, he predicted that the cause he was contending for would be triumphant, and that soon, as surely as the Jingoism which he fought then was condemned by the nation. It was the omen of good for the Liberal party, and he believed now if the country were consulted there would be an independent verdict in favour of Liberal principles.

THE GREAT RESPONSIBILITY OF THE LIBERAL PARTY.

Turning to deal with the present prospects of the Liberal party, viewed in the light of events since the election of 1885, Mr. Gladstone said :—I apprehend that I speak according to the dictates of experience when I say that the Liberal party, if it be united, is the ruling party in this country. (Cheers.) I won't go back any further, gentlemen, than to the election of 1885, and it is only within the next few moments that I will deal with anything in the nature of figures In the year 1885 we had at the election a united Liberal party. We were unfortunately opposed at that time in every quarter of the country by what is known as the Irish vote. I make no complaint of that opposition, though I presume to insinuate a doubt whether the great tractical faculty of the leader of that party did good service on that particular occasion. (Laughter.) However, in defiance of the strenght of the Tories, and in defiance of the Irish vote, we return to Parliament, one full and exact moiety of the Legislature. That, gentlemen, was not yet two years ago, remember that. It was about eighteen or twenty months ago. Therefore I am not speaking extravagantly when I say that the Liberal party has in its own hands the destinies of this country, and ought to recollect that those who have the power have also the responsibilty. (Cheers.) They cannot escape from that responsibility, and it is their duty so to use their power as to discharge all the duties, and meet all the requirements which that responsibility imposes. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Gladstone then entered into an analysis of the figures of the last general election. He pointed out that Liberals polled 1,344,000 votes as against the Tory 1,420,000 and said such a state of parties was not calculated to inspire absolute despair. Judging by the bye-elections he was able to affirm that on this evidence, the Liberal party was gaining as much as it had lost by the defection of the Liberal Unionists.

ANECDOTE OF A TORY LADY.

You are (he proceeded) only the last twelve months from the last dissolution ; and already you can point to evidence—I do not say it is absolutely demonstrative, but it is good and sound as far as that goes—it is diversified, and it has not been cooked. (Laughter and cheers.) Within twelve months of your annihilation—(laughter)—you are able to point to the remarkable manifestation of the strong, vivid determined movement of public opinion in your favour. (Loud cheers.) Allow me, gentlemen, to tell you an anecdote that will not occupy a moment. Last week I met a lady, an old and esteemed friend of mine—a very kind friend, but who has the misfortune of being a strong Tory, and who must have some difficulty in reconciling with the high principles of Toryism the recent extraordinary manœuvring and operations that the Government has been performing in the abandonmeat and betrayal of their own friends in relation to the Irish land. (Cheers and laughter.) We were taking over the recent speech of Lord Salisbury at the Calton Club. This lady was very much annoyed that Lord Salisbury should have exhibited great fear of a dissolution. (Laughter.) I said, "Well, it is very unreasonable indeed that he, of all people in the world, should dread a dissolution. Does not everybody know"—presuming to speak of myself as a symbol of the party—"is it not an established fact that at the general election twelve months ago I was extinguished ?" (Laughter.) She said to me with considerable readiness, "Yes ; but you are popping up again." (Laughter and loud cheers.)

THE UNENVIABLE POSITION OF THE DISSENTIENT LIBERALS.

Mr Gladstone next called attention to the distinction to be drawn between the dissentient Liberals within the House of Commons and those of the electors who supported them at the last election. These, gentlemen, he said, have found themselves compelled to behave towards us as if we had been their lifelong foe. (Cheers.) They have found themselves obliged to become the most thoroughpaced supporters of the Tory. I do not say they are inconsistent. (Loud laughter.) The whole source of their error lies in one false opinion—viz, that we are tearing to pieces the empire, which, gentlemen, it is the wish of every man in this room, with all his heart, and soul, and strength to compact together, and to consolidate. (Loud cheers.) it is under this absurd delusion—I hope it is not discourteous to use that phrase—that these gentlemen have acted. They say it is better to support a Tory Government than to allow the British Empire to be torn to pieces. You cannot look a gift horse in the mouth. (Laughter.) And they say we must take these measures and make the best of them. (Laughter.) We must eat our own words, which is unpleasant ; but all this we must undergo rather than allow the British Empire to be torn in pieces. (Laughter.) These are the arguments of these gentlemen—many of them excellent and able men—and they have led them into a position totally different to what they expected. (Hear, hear.) They have found themselves under the necessity of supporting the most odious coercion bill ever presented to Parliament, and this without the ghost of good ground. (Hear, hear) They have had to renounce all friendly communication and intercourse with their ancient allies, with some of whom they have spent almost a lifetime. On the other hand, the Unionist electors had retained the balance of their minds and had taken time for reflection ; and the byelections were showing in what direction they were turning.

THE THREE "OBSTACLES" TO REUNION.

Mr. Gladstone then turned to the question—Have we endeavoured to do anything to bring ourselves into relationship and friendship with the dissentient Liberals of the House of Commons ? Have we or have we not done anything in order, if possible, to join with them again in fraternal embraces ? I am not going to entangle myself in a controversy, which I leave to my right hon and distinguished friend in the chair, as to what is called the Round Table Conference. I am going to refer simply to public proceedings, and unquestioned as a matter of fact, and I ask you to ask yourselves and to ask your fellow-electors in your several districts, whether those public proceedings do or do not indicate a disposition on either side to the reunion of Liberals ; and whether if there be a defect in the disposition, that defect has been upon the side which we represent ? Now, I will refer to three points only, and all of them very briefly.

THE LAND PURCHASE SCHEME.

You will remember that at the general election the strongest objection was taken in almost every quarter and certainly in almost every Liberal quarter to a proposal we had made for the employment of Imperial credit for the purpose of buying out the landlords of Ireland or enabling them rather to buy themselves out where they found it necessary and were so disposed. I am not going to defend that plan gentlemen. (Cheers.) I leave it aside entirely ; but I ventured after consultation with those of my friends who I felt could be taken as representative men—I have ventured publicly and notoriously to deliver the strong opinion that it is perfectly practicable for us, though with a certain amount of disadvantage in certain respects for us to frame a scheme of land purchase for Ireland adapted to the occasion, which shall not impose a burden upon the Imperial credit. (Cheers.) That surely was an important announcement.

THE RETENTION OF IRISH MEMBERS IN WESTMINSTER.

Well, then, there has been a tremendous anxiety on the subject of the retention of Irish members at Westminster, and there again—I believe, I think I may say I know that I speak the opinion of my valued and able coadjutors and colleagues when I refer to the fact that in Wales a few weeks ago I declared that we entirely renounced all adhesion to any foregone conclusion on the subject of the retention of Irish members at Westminster, which could possibly interfere with the granting of a full and effectual measure of Home Rule in Ireland. The retaining of Irish members at Westminster is a matter in which England and Scotland—in which Great Britain—is entitled to the determining voice ; and whatever may be the determining voice of Great Britain, we have as much disposition to defer to it as if we had never mixed up, in any way, in the subject. Home Rule for Ireland under conditions which shall not impair the integrity of the Empire is a paramount consideration. I say that any question, with regard to the exclusion or retention of the Irish members at Westminster will never be allowed to interfere with the attainment of our object.

THE QUESTION OF ULSTER.

There is a third point. We have made an important declaration, though it really amounted to no more than this—that we have referred to the language in which we originally proposed Home Rule. Attempts have been made—attempts that will not receive sanction in this hall, because this hall is a temple and a sanctuary of religious liberty—yet attempts have been made to stir up Protestant bigotry on this question. Bigotry is the native growth of a very narrow mind. (Hear, hear.) Of that fact advantage is taken, and we are told of the horrors that are intended to be enacted over our Protestant brethren in Ireland. If you ask me my belief about these horrors I will give it to you. I do not believe that the Protestants of Ireland themselves expect them, because their language in the North is this, "We are opposed to Home Rule, but if there is to be Home Rule we will never separate our lot and distiny." (Hear, hear.) On that subject we have said all we can say, and even those who find fault with us take good care not to bind themselves any further. We have said over and over again, from the first to the last, that if there be a disposition to sever some portion of Ireland, which may be fairly called a Protestant portion of Ireland—if the public mind is in favour of that severance, we will not stand in the way. (Cheers.) Can we say more ? (Cries of "No.")

HOW HAVE THE DISSENTIENTS RECEIVED THE CONCESSIONS ?

I want to call your attention to these three points—the use of the Imperial credit, the retention of Irish members in Westminster, and leaving free and open, also, the question of granting to some portion of Ulster, if it should be desired, a separate system. My proposition is this, and I do not see how it is to be denied. On these points there have been considerable efforts towards approximation and reunion on our part. But have they been acknowledged as such by the dissentient Liberals ? (Cries of "No.") There is not a man among them, so far as I know, either among the leaders or among the followers, who has ever thought it worth while to give one word of acknowledgment of any of these concessions. (Hear, hear.)

ONE FOR MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

Mr. Gladstone next turned to the position in which the Separatist Unionists had placed themselves. He said—With respect to Mr. Chamberlain—(hisses and cries of "Order")—I think you will agree in what I am about to say. I think that with respect to Mr. Chamberlain, although it is possible he may have a certain enjoyment in the ease of the society in which he now mixes with satisfaction—(cheers and laughter)—and which exhibits a very just appreciation of his remarkable talents—renewed laughter)—they are most remarkable talents. Yet I very much doubt whether Mr. Chamberlain will be able—a young man, I am glad to say with probably 20 or 30 years before him—I greatly doubt whether in these 20 or 30 years he will be able to find the means of a comfortable and satisfactory domicile among those "who toil not neither do they spin." (Loud cheers and laughter.) On the whole, he had little faith in the prospect which the dissentient Liberals held out of reunion of the Liberal party at some distant date.

THE PRESENT POSITION OF PARTIES.

Of the present position there could be no mistake. I have told you that nothing, in my opinion, could be more fair, more unbiassed, and more satisfactory than the conduct throughout the country of those Liberals who, at the last election, either withheld their votes from us or opposed us. I have not a word to say of them. (Hear, hear.) But with respect to the gentlemen within the walls of the House of Commons, and with respect not to the future—with regard to which I retain all my hopes—but with respect to the present, there is no mistaking plain, simple facts. They are a wing of the Tory army. (Cheers.) They are more than a wing of the Tory army. I tell you this in the plainest way. If, instead of those 70 dissentient Liberals, there had been in the House of Commons 70 more Tories, the Tory Government never would have ventured to propose and carry through the propositions that have made the history of this present session disastrously memorable. (Loud cheers.) It is the Liberal credit, the ghost of Liberal reputations, that has enabled them to do these things ; under cover of a shadowy Liberalism, which, under the rule of naked Toryism, they never would have ventured to do. (Cheers.) The dissentient Liberals are, indeed, for the present, that portion of our foes that we have most reason to take account of. (Laughter.) I am simply making myself the echo of the sentiment. It is not a matter of controversy. There is no doubt that Lord Hartington recommended the Liberals of Spalding to vote for the Tory candidate. I understood it to be equally certain that Mr. Chamberlain desired the dissentient Liberals of Coventry to vote for the Tory Candidate, I do not say that the Liberals at Spalding and Coventry followed that advice—(laughter)—but this only serves to illustrate the great distinction to be drawn—the dissentient Liberals in the House of Commons and dissentient Liberals in the country. (Hear, hear.) If there be still any Liberals in the country who, after a full consideration of the present state of affairs, deceived by the idea that, in voting for a dissentient Liberal, they render some shred or fragment of attachment to, and co-operation with, Liberal principles, those men are not deceived by others, they are self-deceived, and must take the consequence of the deception. (Loud cheers.)

A DISAPPOINTING AND DISHONOURING SESSION.

In the concluding portion of his speech Mr. Gladstone reviewed the work of the Tory Government during the past session. The Government had given them a session which was very disappointing and dishonouring. Everything had been done to pass a Coercion Bill against the wishes of men who had been elected on an enlarged franchise, and the changes which had been made in the Land Bill were simply due to a desire to retain office. He complained that the Government had themselves been the great obstructors by refusing to Mr. Parnell last September what they now granted after a wasted session. How long was the present melancholy mixture of tragedy and farce in the government of this great empire to continue ? He hoped the English people were now rapidly awakening to the consciousness of their duty, and would maintain the Empire by conciliating Ireland.

ATTEMPT TO KIDNAP BY A TURKISH GOVERNOR.

SERIOUS disturbances are reported from Amassia, in Asia Minor. It appears from one version of the story that the Governor, Hassan Bey, a Circassian by birth, had planned the carrying off of an Armenian girl of great beauty, with a view of compelling her to embrace Islamism, in order to be married to one of his Mussulman friends who was enamoured of her. The Armenian population thereupon assembled to release the girl, and in an encounter with a Turkish mob several were killed and wounded on both sides. The Governor then ordered that the girl should be restored to her parents ; but the Musulmans are so much irritated that the safety of the local Christians is menaced, and further bloodshade is apprehended. Such occurences (the *Times'* correspondent says) are not unfrequent. It is suspected that the Governor, who is said to have been in frequent communication with Russian emissaries, may have had some other object in view in creating disorders with the Christians. These incidents recall to mind Clause 62 of the Treaty of Berlin respecting the safety of the Armenian population, which has hitherto been left in abeyance, and it is supposed that an intrigue is on foot for giving occasion to refer to it. The Governor, Hassan Bey, has not yet been dismissed.

HOSTILE FEELING BETWEEN FRANCE AND GERMANY.

THE mutual provocation of the two nations (the Berlin correspondent of the *Standard* remarks), France and Germany, still continues. The last case is that of the pasteboard

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

COME and SEE our Amalgamated Stock, in Fancy Goods, Toys, Dolls, Plateduare, Glassware, Crockery, Stationery, Millinery, Plush Bags, Albums, Companions, Purses, &c. Cheapest House.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

FOR SALE, Holland and Holland 360 ROOK RIFLE, in box complete, very little used, with some ammunition. Price Rs. 100. Apply to GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.

TO LET, "ACORN VILLA," Mahableshwar. (Last occupant the Collector of Satara.) Cold Season, Rs. 200; Hot Season, Rs. 1,000. Apply to "D. N. W.," Harkness Road, Malabar Hill.

BRIDAL, CHRISTENING and BIRTHDAY CAKES made to Order. PEARSE & Co., Ld., Church Gate Street.

ARISTONS REPAIRED and TUNED at moderate charges by Mr. L. STEFFENAUER, 8, Church Gate Street, Fort.

BEST ALBUMENIZED PAPER, in hermetically sealed tin cylinders of one quire each, Rs. 5 per tin. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Marine-street.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL, BOMBAY, open to the sea breeze and most conveniently situated. Terms moderate.

WANTED, a Competent CLERK, quick at figures. Apply with copies of testimonials to "N.," care of this paper.

PERSIAN CARPETS AND RUGS in large variety. Can be seen at NOOR MAHOMED SULLEMAN, Gowalia Tank Road.

SHOP ASSISTANTS WANTED.—Drapers, Salesmen and Saleswomen. Previous experience required. Apply "B. C.", care of this office.

FLOUR MILLS, Gram Crushers, Coffee Mills, &c., of various sizes and capacity. Send for Catalogues and Price-lists.—GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay

THE TENACIOUS.—Ladies' Black Canvas Lawn Tennis Shoes, just received a fresh consignment, Rs. 9-8.—Badham, Pile & Co., Ld., Bombay.

BANDORA.—TO LET, for such time as may be agreed on, Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy's house, at the Point. Apply to Dr. PETERSON.

BARGAINS in remnants of Serges, Twills, Angolas, Nansooks, Cambrics, Cashmeres, Veilings, etc., etc. The CASH BAZAAR, Limited, Church Gate Street, and Poona.

WANTED a competent CUTTER. Apply with testimonials, and stating salary expected, to Messrs. ROSE & Co., Tailors and Outfitters, Secundrabad, Deccan.

SINGER'S FOR CASH OR EASY TERMS SEWING 5, CHURCH GATE STREET. MACHINES.

BEST ELECTRO and SILVER PLATE and Table Cutlery, a large and varied assortment, just opened.—MARCKS and Co., Limited, Bombay.

WHERE can you buy a watch, worth the money you spend? A single trial will convince that such an establishment is KANNY & Co., 6, Rampart Row.

CHEAP SUITS! CHEAP SUITS!!—Coat and Trousers, Guaranteed all Wool, Rs. 15. Trousers per pair Rs. 7. Trial Order solicited.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow Street, Fort.

JUST LANDED, ex. s. s. BRINDISI, a Consignment of Ewen's Celebrated Toilet Soaps for sale at Maker's Prices. Apply COMMERCIAL SALE ROOMS, 18, Forbes Street.

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S Rings of Diamonds, Gypsy, Rubies, Pearls, Sapphires, &c. &c., for sale at S. and J. KHAN, 6, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

C. JOST & Co., SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENT MAKERS.—Repairs to Theodolites, Sextants, Compasses, Barometers, &c., under Guarantee. First-class Testimonials from Princes, the Army, Railway and Steam Navigation Companies.

TO BE LET, ALFRED THEATRE, opposite the Victoria Terminus Station. Any day in the week, Wednesdays and Saturdays also available. Apply to GOOVERJEE NOWROJEE CONTRACTOR, No. 26, Borah Bazaar Street.

G. A. CHARPIE and Co., Bombay and Calcutta. CAMPAIGN WATCHES, Keyless Crystal Case, unbreakable Plate Glass, our own Manufacture, is the Champion of good Watches at a low price, elegant and durable. Rs. 10. Honestly built and Guaranteed for 3 years. Will give you no trouble.

FOR SALE.—Silicate Paint Co.'s Paints and Duresco, Doulton's Stoneware Pipes, Angus and Son's Leather Belting and Hose, Morton's Wire Fencing and Gates, Gibb's Guaranteed Portland Cement, Seyssel's Asphalte, Calvert's Carbolic Powder (15 per cent. acid) and Sanitas Powder, Fire Bricks and Clay, Ash and Lacy's Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Iron Sheets.—RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS, Bombay Metal Mart.

PEARSE'S Machine-made BREAD, 12 Loaves per Rupee, delivered by Cart to all parts of the Island.—Church Gate Street.

PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.

THOROUGHLY adapted to correct the various faults of refraction of defective Eyes. May be had from

LAWRENCE AND MAYO,

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS.

Opticians to the principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India,

London, Calcutta and Bombay.

Our pamphlet: "Ignorance the Cause of Numerous Eye-Diseases," price post-paid 4½ annas.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.

CALCUTTA EXHIBITION

THE HIGHEST AWARD FOR

SYMPATHETIC SQUARE PIANOS,

SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY,

Sole Agents in India for the SCHIEDMAYER PIANOFORTE FABRIK STUTTGART.

THE only maker of that name, whose instruments obtained ONE GOLD and TWO SILVER MEDALS with first-class Certificates, proving the superiority of their Pianos over all others exhibited.

We would caution intending purchasers not to confound the name with that of SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE.

See our illustrated price-list free by post.

SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S

ARE the only Pianofortes of that name that are so favourably and widely known in India for more than 30 years. Inferior instruments have recently been introduced under a name which closely resembles theirs. Intending purchasers should therefore satisfy themselves that the name on the Piano they are getting is Schiedmayer and Soehne.

Gold Medals with HIGHEST Distinction at both the Antwerp and the London ("Inventions") Exhibitions, the only Firm of that NAME WHICH OBTAINED a Prize.

THE GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE, Cash Rs. 720.

Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 66.

Or 24 do. do. „ 36.

The Sympathetic Pianoforte, Cash Rs. 780.

Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 72.

Or 24 do. do. „ 38.

Zinc lined Packing Case, Rs. 25 extra. Delivered free at any Railway Station at Bombay or Poona.

Address: MARCKS & Co., Limited, Sole Agents for the Pianofortes of Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 22.

TO-DAY business is entirely suspended, and throughout the past week it has been considerably restricted by Hindu holidays. Not that we could have expected an active state of trade with our present surroundings in any case, but when the aggregate movements are so small, any diminishing influence, however slight, becomes the more important. Supplies of produce continue very light, and the home markets, although slightly steadier than they were, still afford but slight inducement to exporters. In imports, the business of the past week, owing to the holidays, is scarcely a fair test, but the indications apparent, so far as they go, point to a growing improvement, provided Exchange maintains or gains on its present level. Freights are decidedly steadier owing to the smaller supply of tonnage in sight, and while speculators are giving out shipping orders for September loading at 17s. 6d. for the leading U. K. and Continental ports, steamer owners are holding for 18s. per ton. Money is easy, and Government Paper is stedily rising in value, but the Share market is wanting in speculative strength and latterly quieter.

MONEY.—The position of the market has undergone no change of importance during the week. The ruling tone is that of continued and increasing ease, and rates of discount remain practically unaltered, say 4 per cent. with the Bank and 2½ to 3 per cent. per annum outside. The Bank of Bombay being closed to-day, the usual return for the week ending on Saturday has not been issued.

EXCHANGE.—The transactions in sterling since the departure of last mail have been limited in amount, but the tone of the market nevertheless has been firm, and we close to an advance of 3-32d. per rupee on the week. The closing quotations on Monday last were 1s. 5d. for demand Bank Bills and 1s. 5 3-16d. for 3 months' Credits, and no change took place on mail-day. On Wednesday rates still remained unaltered, although the Calcutta advices imparted a firmer tone; but on Thursday the favourable result of the weekly biddings for Council drafts on the previous day induced an advance of 1-16d. in Bank and 1-32d. in private paper. The upward tendency continued on Friday with a rise of 1-32d. in Bank Bills and 1-32d. to 1-16d. in Credits, and on Saturday, although ready rates were not quotably altered, evidence of sustained firmness was apparent in a practical rise of 1-32d. in forward quotations. To-day being a holiday, we have to give Saturday's rates as closing quotations, viz.:—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 5 3-32d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic Transfer	1s. 5 1-16d.	„
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 5 3-16d.	„
Do.	4 „	1s. 5 7-32d.	„
Do.	6 „	1s. 5 5-16d.	„
Credits	3 „	1s. 5¼d. to 9-32d.	„
Do.	6 „	1s. 5 13-32d. to 7-16d.	„
Documents	3 „	1s. 5 5-16d.	„
Do.	6 „	1s. 5 15-32d.	„
Francs	3 „	1'83	„
Do.	6 „	1'84½	„

For future delivery, quotations now show a tendency to lead ready rates all round, Bank telegraphic for October-November being obtainable at to-day's level for demand, while 3 months' Credits for the same delivery are not negotiable under 1s. 5 5-16d., or say 1-16d. to 1-32d. above this mail's price. This marks rather more decidedly than heretofore a general belief in a higher value being established for the rupee, but while recognising this fact we are unable to see that any real change has taken place in the trade position on this side. Government, no doubt, are steadily acquiring a more independent position in respect of their Council Drafts and can well afford to show the greater firmness which their recent decision to hold for an advance of 1-16d. instead of 1-32d. on every extra allotment indicates; but the situation here still is that we have to face an interval of almost certain stagnation in exports, with every probability of growing activity in imports, and unless the state of things prevailing in the further last is sufficient to counterbalance this, it will act as a strong drag on any additional upward movement. The impetus required to get above 1s. 5d. for demand Bank Bills has been considerable, and the resistence increases with every 1-16d. of an advance tending as it does to develop imports and restrict exports.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—At no time has the market been at all active but with money so cheap, and every appearance of becoming even cheaper, there has been very steady buying throughout under the influence of which Fours have steadily risen from Rs. 97½ to Rs. 98½. Fours-and-a-half at the same time have hardened up from Rs. 102½ to Rs. 102⅝, which however is to some extent a nominal quotation.

Municipal 5 per cent. bonds are very steady at Rs. 102½, and Port Trust bonds are higher at Rs. 92.

SHARES.—The native holidays have been against an active Share market, and while there is no actual decline in values to record, there has only been a small business passing. In *Bank* shares we have no movement whatever to notice: Bank of Bombays standing at Rs. 770, Agras at Rs. 115, Nationals at Rs. 122. *Press* concerns are unchanged with the one exception of Volkarts which have improved from Rs. 640 to Rs. 670 during the week. In *Cotton* Mills the average tendency has been firmer, and we notice an advance of Rs. 45 in Madras United, Rs. 15 in Luckmidas Khimjee, Ripon, and Western India, Rs. 10 in Coorla, Rs. 7½ in Queen, Rs. 5 in Howard and Bullough, Mahaluxmi, Southern Mahratta, and Swa Dashi, and Rs. 2½ in Framjee Petit and Gordon. On the other hand there has been a decline of Rs. 10 in Alliance, Jewraz Balloo, and Khatao Muckonjee, Rs. 5 in Hindustan and Great Eastern. In the *Miscellaneous* list Bombay-Burmah Trading are firm at Rs. 2,825, Prince of Wales Fire Insurance have advanced to Rs. 1,860, Port Cannings are firmer at Rs. 320, and Treacher and Co., Ld., are steady at Rs. 1,170. Amongst Flour Mills, Bombay are firm at Rs. 510; Bapty Brothers have recovered to Rs. 100. Western India are nominal at Rs. 60, as also are Royal at Rs. 65 per share.

The dividends advertised during the week are as follows:—

Sassoon Pressing Co. Ld.	...Rs.	15	per share for year.
Queen Spinning and Weaving Co, Ld.	„	60	„ for half year.
Framjee Petit Spinning and Mfg. Co. Ld.	„	30	„ „ „
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co., Ld.	„	15	„ „ „
Prince of Wales Press Co., Ld.	„	30	„ year.
M. Petit Mfg. Co., Limited	„	60	„ of Rs. 1,000 for half year.
Do. do. do.	„	30	„ of Rs. 500 for half year.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—The demand for Cotton Goods of all classes has been considerably circumscribed by the Hindu holidays, and if the dealers' estimate of the clearances from the bazaar during the week of 2,000 packages is approximately correct, it is we think, all things considered, quite as much as could have been expected. Prices are not quotably changed, but if anything we fancy dealers would be rather easier sellers in view of the advance which has taken place in Exchange and the probability of being able to replace on rather better terms in consequence. In the shape of indent and firm offer business we question if the actual transactions have been on any larger scale, but there has been more inquiry and a greater apparent desire to make contracts where contending views as to prices could be reconciled. Manchester values, however, are still somewhat prohibitive.

For *Local Goods* the market is exceedingly quiet and the week's sales are not put at more than about 1,500 bales, prices ranging from annas 7 to annas 7¾ per lb. for T'Cloths and annas 6¾ to annas 7 for Sheeting and Domestics to annas 7¼ to annas 8¼ per lb. for Dhoties.

TWIST.—Imported Yarns are quite steady at previous prices, but more from the moderate scale of supplies than the character of the demand which is not active. *Local Yarns* have been rather more freely bought for China again owing to cheaper freights being available. The following are current quotations:—

Mule.	
No. 6s	4¾ Ans. per lb.
„ 8s	4¾ to 5 „
„ 10s	5 to 5 7-16 „
„ 12s	5 5-16 to 5½ „
„ 16s	5¾ to 6¼ „
„ 20s	6¼ to 6⅝ „
„ 24s	6¾ „
„ 30s	7¼ to 7½ „

METALS.—*Copper* still meets a somewhat limited demand and for Braziers we call prices partially As. 4 per cwt. easier. *Yellow Metal* on the contrary is firmer rather at fully former rates. *Iron* is quiet at unaltered values.

COALS.—We have not heard of any new business to arrive, and sellers maintain previous quotations.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—Export business has been of the most limited character this week, the small business reported being almost entirely confined to up-country pressed Westerns, of which something inside of 1,000 bales has been purchased at Rs. 169 to Rs. 170 per candy. The local mills have been almost equally indifferent buyers, the total of the purchases reported being about 3,000 bales. In the early part of the week the dulness of the demand imparted a weeker tendency to prices, but the slight decline has been more than recovered within the past two or three days owing to the stronger telegrams from Home, and for New Crops we should say there has been an advance of Rs. 2 on the week. This however is due in some measure also to the reports of excessive rain which we have been receiving from the districts and which a short time ago looked somewhat discouraging for crop prospects all round. The telegrams in to-day, though, are more cheerful, especially from Broach, where re-sowing is being actively prosecuted, and as the area under Cotton is considerably larger than formerly, it is quite possible we may yet see a very large crop.

The movements of Cotton to date show teh following comparisons with the two previous years:—

Receipts.	1887.	1886.	1885.
For the week	2,396	6,948	1,788
Since 1st January	1,444,057	1,355,979	977,440
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.	1887.	1886.	1885.
For the week	6,012	18,454	455
Since 1st January	1,034,453	965,241	666,973
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.	1887.	1886.	1885.
For the week	2,812	168	79
Since 1st January	44,748	43,671	52,332

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling cost and freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission:—

	Per Candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Old—	Rs.	
Bengal, Fine,	154 =	3¼d.
Do. Fully Good	„ 144 =	3 3-16d.
Do. Good	„ 140 =	3 3-32d.
Do. F. G. F.	„ 136 =	3d.
Omra, Fully Good (G.Staple)	„ 200 =	4 11-32d.
Do. Good do.	„ 190 =	4¼d.
Do. F.G.F. do.	„ 184 =	4d.
Khandeish, Good	„ 180 =	3 15-16d.
Do. F.G.F.	„ 170 =	3 23-32d.
Belatee, Fully Good	„ 183 =	3 31-32d.
Do. Good	„ 176 =	3 27-32d.
Do. F. G. F.	„ 167 =	3 21-32d.
Dhollera, Fully Good	„ 198 =	4 9-32d.
Do. Good	„ 187 =	4 1-16d.
S. G. Dharwar, Good,	„ 185 =	4 1-32d.
Western, Good, Augt.-Sept.	„ 170 =	3 23-32d.
New Crop—		
Bengal, Fine, Jan. dely.	„ 163	3¼d.
Do. Fully Good, do.	„ 152 =	3 13-32d.
Do. Good, do.	„ 142 =	3 3 16d.
Julgaum, Good, March dely.	„ 180 =	3 31-32d.
Ginned Broach, Good, March dely.	„ 214 =	4 11-16d.

WHEAT.—On Thursday and Friday last a slight temporary demand was manifested for Hard Yellow and Soft White Pessy under the influence of which prices recovered about a half anna per cwt. for the time being, but since then the market has been dull and declining again, and we close at about last mail's quotations.

SEEDS.—*Linseed* is firm at Rs. 6-2 to Rs. 6-4 per cwt. *Rapeseed* we quote nominally at Rs. 6-4 to Rs. 6-5 for Yellow Guzerat, Rs. 5-7 to Rs. 5-8 per cwt. for Red Cawnpore.

The comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	1887.	1886.	1885.
Wheat—For the week	34,779	290,981	159,977
„ Since 1st Jan.	8,661,208	9,343,052	7,362,948
Linseed—For the week	8,904	40,291	28,942
„ Since 1st Jan.	1,983,096	3,298,159	4,344,191
Rapeseed—For the week	8,244	17,323	13,627
„ Since 1st Jan.	727,025	1,069,035	1,397,144
Gingelly Seed—For the week	9,197	6,578	112
„ Since 1st Jan.	900,378	913,143	995,961

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	1887	1886	1885
Wheat—for the week	183,523	242,872	136,498
„ Since 1st Jan.	8,037,100	8,010,968	6,387,927
Linseed—for the week	20,373	29,871	3,208
„ Since 1st Jan.	1,513,699	2,908,993	4,108,093
Rapeseed—for the week	11,824	52,136	
„ Since 1st Jan.	738,484	1,051,614	1,342,463
Gingelly Seed—for the week	32,758	3,784	747
„ Since 1st Jan.	1,155,116	926,160	1,176,955

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 16th Aug., a compared with the statement of the 9th Aug.:—

LIABILITIES.	Aug. 9. Rs. A. P.	Aug. 16. Rs. A. P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	48,53,329 15 0	48,53,329 15 0
Treasury Balance	2,54,75,938 3 10	2,13,60,146 6 2
Other Deposits	3,47,45,290 14 5	3,66,52,126 1 0
Bank Post Bills, &c.	3,30,231 14 1	4,88,491 9 1
Sundries	14,85,072 4 11	14,89,757 12 9
Rs.	8,68,89,863 4 3	8,48,43,851 12 0

ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities	74,30,231 1 0	86,72,498 3 0
Other authorized Invtmts	42,25,424 8 0	51,40,539 8 0
Loans on Govt. and other authorized Securities	71,67,732 8 4	69,00,915 13 0
Credits on do.	85,01,207 9 0	85,42,455 9 4
Bills discounted	2,14,85,047 10 5	2,01,99,619 8 2
Balances with other Banks	5,98,824 8 4	5,54,868 7 8
Bullion	2,149 7 0	2,133 10 9
Dead Stock	11,25,328 4 5	11,25,550 12 0
Stamps	10,735 14 3	10,490 4 3
Sundries	8,58,169 14 9	8,63,691 2 9
Cash at Head Office	1,55,38,451 3 8	1,51,12,149 10 3
Do. at Branches	1,99,13,563 11 1	1,77,18,909 2 9
Rs.	8,68,89 863 4 3	8,48,43,851 12 0

UNIVERSITY EXAMINERSHIPS.

IT is hereby notified that at a Meeting to be held on the 31st August, the SYNDICATE will proceed to make appointments to the various University Examinerships for the current year, when they will be glad to consider any applications that may have been forwarded to the Undersigned on or before that day. Particulars with regard to the Examinerships may be obtained by application to this office.

By Order,
PETER PETERSON, D.Sc.,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 18th August 1887.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

SURGEON-BONE SETTER,

FAKIRJI RATANJI, L. M. & S.,

TREATS cases of accidents and injuries scientifically as well as according to the approved native system.

No. 71, Abdool Rahman Street.
(Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Street.)

IVORY BILLIARD BALLS.

WE would remind Owners of BILLIARD TABLES that the Monsoon is the best time to lay in their new Stock of Ivory Balls, and that we can supply all orders for the same at once.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co.,
18, Marine Street, Bombay.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,

DENTAL SURGEON,

MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P. M.

Extracts teeth under N. O. Gas,

No. 23, RAMPART ROW.

Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

Price.—As. 4 per Copy.

CONTENTS.

PAGE.
1-2 HOMEWARD MAILS FROM BOMBAY—OUTWARD MAILS FROM EUROPE—LATEST TELEGRAMS—HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE—GENERAL SUMMARY.
2-3-4 GENERAL SUMMARY
4 Contempt of Court in India—Notes from the Punjab.
5 TELEGRAMS—The late Colonel Thompson.
6 The Nasik Week—The Ahmednagar Week—MILITARY
7 The Volunteer Artillery—BOMBAY AND PRESIDENCY—Wedding at Malabar Hill.
8 Afternoon Concert in the Town Hall—The Appointment of a Member of Council—The Rukhmabai Case.
9 Mr. Howard in the High Court.
10 The Tardeo Assault Case—Dinner to the Hon. P. M. Mehta—The Cremation of Hindoos.
11 CORRESPONDENCE: Covenanted, Uncovenanted and the Post Office—The Cremation of Hindoos—The Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.
12 The Vacancy in the Governor's Council—The Coast Steamer Service—The Decline of the "Waler."
13 Nusserabad Sky Races—Cricket at Surat.
14 Promotion in the Education Department—Mr. Pritchard and the Salt Department—Police Tragedy at Benares.
15 LEADING ARTICLES: The Capital of India and Public Opinion—A Champion of the High Court.
16 LEADING ARTICLE: The Hindus and Cremation.
17 LEADING ARTICLES: India and the Silver Commission—Indian Medicine.
18 LEADING ARTICLE: Law and Education in Burma.
19 LEADING ARTICLE: The Hyderabad Administration.
19-20 The Income-tax in Calcutta—BENGAL—MADRAS—N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH AND PUNJAB—BURMA—OFFICIAL GAZETTES: Bombay Government Orders.—Government of India Orders.
21-22-23 COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.
24 SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE—BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS—ADVERTISEMENTS.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

ANSON—July 29, at Granville-place, W., the Viscountess Anson, of a son.
BELMORE—July 28, at Castlecoole, the Countess of Belmore, of a daughter.
BEST—July 27, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel G. Best, of a daughter.
BLOGG—July 31, at Walmer, Kent, the wife of the Rev. F. B. Blogg, of a son.
CRUTTWELL—July 26, at Audlem, Cheshire, the wife of the Rev. Clement A. W. Crutwell, M.A., of a son.
CURREY—July 30, at Dublin, the wife of Major Currey, 4th Dragoon Guards, of a daughter.
DOWNTON—July 29, at Hoxne, Suffolk, the wife of the Rev. H. Murray Downton, of a son.
EASTON—July 27, at Flixden Rectory, the wife of the Rev. G. A. Easton, of a daughter.
EVANS—July 29, the wife of the Rev. E. Muirhead Evans, Vicar of Ilkeston, Derbyshire, of a son.
FENWICK—July 28, at Cheltenham, the wife of the Rev. Cebill O. M. Fenwick, of a son.
FOWLE—July 29, at Queenstown, co. Cork, the wife of Capt. T. Fowle, R.A., of a son.
GRIMSTON—July 21, at St. Albans, the Viscountess Grimston, of a daughter.
HALE—July 25, at Dover, the wife of Lieut. J. H. Hale, 2nd East Lancashire Regiment, of a son.
HARRIS—July 25, at Albergo Giraffa, Vittorio Venito, Italy, the wife of Philip Harris, Com. P. and O. s. s. Tanjore, of a son.
HART-SMITH—July 30, at Marlborough, the wife of the Rev. T. N. Hart-Smith, of a daughter.
HICKSON—July 30, at Park-street, Park-lane, the wife of Major Hickson, A.D.C., The Buffs, of a daughter (prematurely).

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

TOD—SCHMIDT—August 20, at All Saints' Church, on Malabar Hill, Bombay, by the Rev. A. Goldwyer Lewis, Senior Presidency Chaplain, James Tod, of Bombay, to Else Joana, youngest daughter of the late Augustus Bernhard Schmidt, of Essen,-Westphalia.

DEATH.

BENNETT—Cursetji Pestonji Bennett—the third day ceremony will be performed this day, (Tuesday), 23rd instant, at Wadia's Fire-temple, Chandanwady.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

CANNY—August 27, at "Museum View," Egmore, Madras, Elizabeth, second daughter of Nicholas Canny, Yeoman of the Royal Body Guard, Hounslow, aged 25 years and 10 months.
JOYCE—August 18, at the Mount Road, Madras, Clara Joyce, widow of the late W. B. W Joyce, Professor of Tamil at the Presidency College, aged 32 years.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1887.

THERE is so much in common in the "origins," as M. Taine would say, of British power in India and in the efforts of the British North Borneo Company to settle and make prosperous their possessions in Borneo that the fortunes of the Company can never be without interest in this country. Sir Rutherford Alcock was a little sanguine when he drew a forecast of a time when India and Great Britain would have a common concern in the well-being of the Company's enterprise. So far as we know no direct mercantile connection has yet been established between India and North Borneo, nor is it quite clear what interchange of products is possible between the two countries. For the present our interest in the colony must be of a platonic kind. But we cannot forget that it was in those seas that the beginnings of British Empire in the East were made—that it was on the adjacent shores of Java and Sumatra that the East India Company established themselves before the Company had thought of commencing operations in this country, and that the names of Bantam and Amboyna appeared in its records long before the President was installed at Surat. There has been, moreover, in both cases an almost similar transformation of the enterprise from one of a commercial to one of a political or at all events administrative nature. Just as British rule in India grew out of British trade with India, so the rule which Englishmen are exercising in North Borneo had its beginnings in the operations of traders. But they were not English traders. The present enterprise may be deemed to have begun when about twenty years ago an American Consul accredited to the Sultan of Brunei bought from that decayed monarch the greater part of the territory in question, the cession including rights of government. From the American Consul the rights so acquired passed by purchase to an American trading Company, but the Company had not the means wherewithal to enter upon the responsibilities of Government, and their rights were passed on, for a consideration, to an enterprising London merchant, who formed the Company that now governs the northern portion of the island of Borneo under a Charter of Incorporation granted by the Queen in 1881. The enterprise, therefore, has almost from the first assumed an administrative character. The Company are an Association of administrators rather than of traders. They are not, as the East India Company were, in possession of a commercial monopoly, and the Royal Charter of Incorporation expressly provides that trade with their territories shall be free. On the other hand they have large powers of territorial expansion which they have already used with an energy worthy of the most forward of the Forward School. The Charter is not yet six years old, and already four or five territorial additions have been made at the expense of the Sultan of Brunei, who has parted with a district here and a district there on payment either of tribute or of a lump sum. The Sultan of Brunei seems to stand in something of the same relation to the North Borneo Company as the Nawab of Bengal stood in regard to the East India Company, and it requires no great stretch of imagination to foresee an acquisition of the "dewani" of Brunei by the Government at Sadakan. If the financial success of the Company's enterprise could be assured we might look for some interesting repetitions in Borneo of the history of the expansion of England under the rule of the East India Company.

Much, indeed, depends upon the question "will it pay?" The political obstacles to the progress of the Company seem inconsiderable. Rajah Brooke is looking on at Sarawak, wishing anything but well to an undertaking which he not unnaturally regards as a rival to his own eminently creditable efforts to give civilized government to the people of another part of Borneo. But, he apart, the Company have no rivals who can be deemed formidable. The opposition of the Dutch and Spanish Governments, who in the first instance pretended to rights of suzerainty over the territories ceded by the two Sultans, has been conciliated; the native Chiefs have been won over, and so amenable are the native Chiefs that the "Politicals" in the Company's service—if there are any—can have little or nothing to do. But what are peace and the good-will of its neighbour to a Government that has not yet learnt the most fundamental of arts, that of making both ends meet? For this, we are sorry to find, the British North Borneo Company has not yet done. Last year's revenue—£21,288—was about £12,000 below the expenditure, a state of the finances which may evoke the gratitude of the Company's subjects, but which the shareholders must regard as disappointing. But the situation is not without encouragement. Every year there has been a heavy deficit, but deficits are an almost necessary incident of such an enterprise as this endeavour to develope and civilize a hitherto lawless territory. The Company have had everything to do, and much of their expenditure has been of a kind which cannot at once repay itself. They have had to make roads, to build bridges, to provide head-quarters for the administration, to make harbours and landing places. And though their revenue has not yet balanced their outgoings in a single year, it is growing continuously and rapidly, and the deficits show a continuous tendency to diminish. This is as it should be, and we see no undue optimism in the view that Sir Rutherford Alcock takes of the prospects of the venture. If he errs he errs in the company of so shrewd a man of business as Lord Brassey, who lately visited Sadakan in the Sunbeam, and who has not only spoken very hopefully of the enterprise, but has backed his hopes, it is understood, by making a large investment in the Company's shares. The first years of a colony's history are never years of prosperity. They are the years of *defrichement* in a literal as well as a figurative sense, and *defrichement*, as such, never pays. One might almost expect to get rent for the bare foundations of a house in course of erection as look for profit from North Borneo while the foundations of an administration are being laid there.

Meanwhile, it is satisfactory to know that if the shareholders have as yet derived nothing from the experiment the inhabitants of the country seem to be the better for it. They have got the Indian Penal Code in the place of the rougher justice which Malay Chiefs meted out to them when his Highness of Brunei ruled over the land; they have an efficient police, and a fiscal system which is said to sit lightly upon them and to cause no complaints. The country is administered as much as possible through the native Chiefs, and so far the Company's Government have worked very well with them. The time will almost inevitably come when we shall hear complaints that the country is being administered not for the good of the people but for the good of the shareholders. This is certainly one of the incidents of Indian history which we may expect to see repeated in the career of this newest of the governing companies. Government for a dividend is not the highest form of rule; but it often replaces misgovernment, and we may take it that it does so in this case. The best safeguard against exactions for dividend's sake will be a steady development of the productive wealth of the country. Part of the revenue is derived from an export duty of ten per cent. upon the exports of jungle products, and as a large expanse of the country is exuberant forest land, this must be a productive source of income when roads have been made to the interior and easy communication has been provided with the ports. The Company have great expectations in regard to the timber that their forests will supply. Amongst other woods these forests abound in billian, a timber which has the demerit of being unfloatable, counterbalanced by the merit of being practically invulnerable, if not to the ravages of time the destroyer, at all events to those of white ants. The state of the timber trade in this part of the world just now does not lead us to believe that the North Burneo Company will be floated to prosperity on their timber rafts. But this is only one of several sources of wealth. The six companies who have acquired concessions in the island during the past year evidently believe in its resources. Two are gold companies whose coming has been preceded by discoveries of gold in several of the North Borneo rivers. Three are tobacco planting companies of Dutch origin, and as the promoters have already thriving tobacco plantations in Sumatra their appearance in North Borneo betokens great faith in the productivity of the soil. It is a soil, indeed, which in places seems to come up to Douglas Jerrold's famous description of that abundant land which man had only to tickle with the hoe and it would laugh into harvest. Where nature has been thus kind man usually takes advantage of her indulgence and becomes indolent and thankless. But the busy Chinaman is at hand, and what the Malay will not do the Mongol will. Labour is cheap and there is much to be got in return for it, and if only it be the produce that the world is in need of the British North Borneo Company should yet fulfil the expectation of its promoters.

WHATEVER may have been the experiences of his Highness Holkar during his tour in Europe, Sir Pertab Singh, who returned to India yesterday, thoroughly enjoyed himself, and cordially acknowledges that he was most hospitably received in London and elsewhere. He visited Cairo, Constantinople, Vienna and Paris. At Constantinople he was present at the procession of the Sultan to the mosque, the occasion being marked by the presence in the streets of a large number of Turkish troops. In Vienna he was fortunate in the time of his visit, which enabled him to see a review of some thirty thousand Austrian soldiers. With England he was best pleased, for he was everywhere welcomed, and to his great pleasure he found that he was welcomed on a footing of equality. It was perhaps fortunate for him that he was not encumbered with the susceptibilities, which a reigning prince, jealously on the watch for any semblance of forgetfulness of his status, cannot always subordinate to the desire to enjoy the passing moment. When Sir Pertab cantered in Hyde Park, he was honoured by the applause of little boys, who called out to him, "Well done, Merry Hampton!" and "Bravo Archer!" in a way that amused him much, and did not offend him in the least. At Windsor he was very graciously received by her Majesty, whose hand he kissed. Another distinguished Indian personage, when the Royal hand was extended to him for the usual homage, misunderstood the ceremony, and shook hands with the Queen-Empress very heartily. Sir Pertab knew better; in this as in other trifles, conforming himself to Western usages. He was much helped by the genial and experienced Captain Bruce Hamilton, who accompanied him everywhere. The Rao of Cutch and Sir Pertab were, according to the consensus of those who saw most of the Indian notabilities, the most personally popular of them all, their pleasant manners and desire to please being aided perhaps a little by the handsome costumes which they had the good taste and good sense to wear. Some of the Indian visitors made the mistake of taking literally the assertions so mendaciously made that the European eye likes plainness, and abhors colour. Neither his Highness the Rao nor Sir Pertab would have been subjected in

TELEGRAMS.

MR. MAX MULLER AND SOCIAL REFORM.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MONDAY.

Mr. Max Müller, in a letter to the *Times* on Hindoo Social Reform, advocates the establishment of an asylum for child widows as a means of reducing the suffering caused by the present restrictions ou remarriage.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PROTEST OF THE NATIONALISTS.

LONDON, AUG. 22.

The Irish Nationalists have convoked a monster meeting, to be held at Dublin on Tuesday, to protest against the proclaiming of the National League.

GERMANY AND BULGARIA.

SOFIA, AUGUST 22.

The German Consul here has broken off all relations with Prince Ferdinand's Government.

THE THAKORE SAHEB OF GONDAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

DHORAJEE, AUG. 22.

His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Gondal arrived at Jetpoor by mail train under a salute of fog signals. He was received on the platform by his Dewan, Mr. Bezonjee, and the Municipal chairman, the medical officer and gentry of Dhorajee. The platform was nicely decorated by the Dhorajee Municipality. The address was read and, enclosed in beautiful casket, was duly presented. His Highness replied through his secretary, Mr. Dave. His Highness was very cheerful. After a few minutes' conversation with the officials and gentry, he left for his capital in a State carriage which was awaiting him.

DEATH OF THE HON. DAYARAM JETHMAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

KARACHI, AUG. 22.

The Hon. Dayaram Jethmal, Member of the Legislative Council, Bombay, died yesterday at 10 a.m., at Hyderabad, his native place.

The courts, schools and shops in the town, and some European mercantile firms, were closed to-day as a mark of respect.

Universal regret is felt for his untimely death.

A public meeting is fixed for this evening of the representative deputations who leave this to-morrow for Hyderabad, to condole with his family.

REGATTA WEEK AT POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUG. 22.

The annual Regatta took place last evening in delightful weather. This is the nineteenth annual Regatta in connection with the Poona Boat Club, and was held on the usual course at Garden Reach. The spectators were accommodated with seats on the river's edge in the spacious grounds of Sassoon House. His Excellency the Governor, though expected, was not present, but Lady Reay, attended by Captain Phayre, came down in the early part of the evening, and evinced much interest in the proceedings.

The principal event of the course was the four-oared race between Bombay and Poona; the crew of the former comprised King, Williams, Pitman and Vansittart, with MacCartie as coxswain. The Poona crew was composed of Tisdale, Thomas, Elliot, Pease and Cook, coxswain. Bombay showed the best form, pulling more steadily together than their opponents, but Poona forging ahead, won by a length and a half. Poona's average stroke was twenty-nine to the minute, and Bombay thirty-four; the distance, one mile, was rowed in six minutes eight seconds.

The first heat of the Ladies' Fours was pulled by crews commanded by Miss Pottinger and Mrs. Hamilton Smythe, respectively, in three minutes and a quarter, the former winning by a length.

Two heats in the Senior Sculls were decided—in the first, Fooks ran clean away from Fletcher, and in the second, which was smartly contested, Pease beat Graham by a length. Professor Oxenham acted as starter, LeMesurier as judge, and Hughes as umpire.

THE REBELLION IN AFGHANISTAN.

EXECUTION OF TAIMUR SHAH KHAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUG. 22.

Taimur Shah Khan, leader of the Herat Rebellion, suffered a terrible death at Kabul. He was, it will be remembered, sent to Kabul as a prisoner and after being kept there for some time, he was executed by the Amir's orders on July 13. The mode of execution was one which the Amir favours, and which was popular among Jews long past. Taimur was taken out into a public place, and there after his beard had been plucked out, was stoned to death by the chief officers of the Army in Kabul. Parwana Khan, as Kotwal of the city, cast the first stone. The story is that Taimur, who was a man of exceptionally powerful build, did not die at once, though stones were piled upon him in a large heap. Two days after the occurrence, the sentry on duty over the ghastly cairn saw a movement among the stones, and on stooping down to examine them, he heard the voice of Taimur beseeching him to kill him. "Oh, creature of God, come and kill me, that I may be released from this torment," were the words the unfortunate man gave utterance to. The sentry reported the matter to his officer, and the Amir on hearing of the occurrence, ordered Taimur to be killed outright.

Another version of the story is that Taimur died on the spot before the last stone had been cast, but that his nephew was found to be alive on the second day, and besought the sentry to put an end to his misery.

Of the actual stoning there can be no doubt. The Amir's executions are always of a kind which he holds to be most effective in inspiring terror among his unruly subjects.

A report that the Amir's troops have been massacring the women and children in the Ghilzai country has been contradicted. Some heads were sent in to Kandahar after the late action, said to be those of women, but prove to be heads of young Nasiri men, who wear their hair very long.

THE FUND FOR THE NURSING SISTERS.

Rs. 13,000 has been collected in India for Lady Roberts' fund for the Nursing Sisters. Large contributions are expected from England.

DISTURBANCES ON THE DHERA GHAZI-PISHIN ROAD.

The Bazdars, near Rukhni, on the new Dera Ghazi-Peshin Road, have been giving some trouble lately; but their parties have dispersed without bloodshed, though a number were taken prisoner.

BURMA.

The question of raising united Burma to the status of a Lieutenant-Governorship has been shelved for the moment.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, AUG. 20.

The Hall Line steamer Merton Hall, outward bound for Bombay, left here this morning.

SUEZ, AUG. 20.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Buchanan, homeward bound from Bombay, arrived here yesterday afternoon.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Wardha, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, left here to-day.

ADEN, AUG. 20.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Henzada, homeward bound from Bombay, Kurrachee and Malabar Coast, left here this afternoon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 20.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	3⅞
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	69⅛
4½ per cent. „	72 7-16
3 per cent. Consols for account	101¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	102
4½ per cent. French Rentes	108½
Bar Silver	44½

MILITARY NEWS.

THE vacant Brigade-Majorship at Aldershot has been filled by the appointment of Captain W. H. Sawyer, of the Royal Lancaster Regiment. Captain Sawyer has been posted to the 1st Infantry Brigade.

THE Duke of Cambridge has selected Colonel Talbot, 1st Life Guards, Colonel Liddell, 10th (Prince of Wales's Own Royal) Hussars, and Colonel Stracey, Scots Guards, to proceed to Berlin to attend the forthcoming manœuvres of the German Army.

COLONEL R. W. WETHERALL, half-pay, has been selected for the command of the 16th Regimental District.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL VISCOUNT DOWNE has been selected for the command of the 10th Hussars.

NEARLY 15,000 Volunteers went into camp on Saturday, July 30, in various parts of the country for a week's exercise and instruction. In the home military district the troops encamped are the City of London Engineers at Hendon, the Finsbury Rifles at Finchley, and the Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Volunteers at Great Marlow. In the northern military district there are twenty battalions under canvas, and in the North British district three battalions.

THE Duke of Edinburgh now stands first on the Vice-Admiral's list for promotion to the rank of Admiral, in consequence of the advancement of Vice-Admiral W. Gore Jones.

IT is officially announced that Prince Louis of Battenberg has been appointed to the command of her Majesty's ship Dreadnought.

"BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE" has a noteworthy article headed "England's Strength in case of War," by General Baker Pasha, who is sure that better results might be obtained from our present military expenditure. He remembers being shown at Woolwich an ordinary transport-wagon which was much too heavy for practical use and cost £90, to say nothing of the price of the Maltese cart which had to be purchased in its stead for the Tel-el-Kebir campaign; and all the while the Austrian army had transport-carts which had been found serviceable in war and cost £19 apiece.

AN important movement is at present taking place among the agricultural population of Central Russia, who express their intention of migrating in a body into Western Siberia, where free pasture and arable lands abound. The migration of so large a body of peasants will, if carried out, cause a serious agricultural crisis; but no steps have up to the present been taken by the Government to prevent the people leaving.

THE Governments of Brazil and of several republics in South America propose holding a Sanitary Congress at Lima in November, to consider the subject of cholera. Statistics show (a New York telegram says) that between January and June of this year there were 10,200 in Chili alone, and that the Government expends over one million dollars in fighting the disease.

THE German Navy has received a very considerable increase during the last five years. The vessels launched during this period include an ironclad, two armoured ships, a cruiser-frigate, three cruiser-corvettes, a training-vessel, two despatch-boats, and a cruiser—in all eleven ships of war, apart from numerous torpedo-boats, while six more vessels are to be built.

SIR GEORGE TREVELYAN was robbed of his gold watch in St. Andrew's Hall, Glasgow, on July 29. He had been addressing over five thousand persons, and as the meeting was breaking up a large number rushed to the platform to shake hands with him. A similar greeting was given him as he was leaving the ante-room, and a thief took advantage of the crush to rob the right honourable baronet of his gold-watch.

ON the 30th June last, the Auxiliary Medical School at Royapuram, at the instance of the Finance Committee, was closed; the students then remaining on its rolls being transferred to the Medical College for tuition. It has now been discovered that the teaching staff at the Medical College is quite inadequate for the additional students, numbering about 99 for the Hospital Assistant Grade, from the Auxiliary School. These students, it has been pointed out, are incapable of benefitting by the professors' lectures suited to the M. B. and L.M.S. students. On these grounds, the Government was moved for the transfer of two additional assistants and two menial servants from the Auxiliary School to the Medical College, to aid in the increased work; but Government were not prepared to sanction the proposal without further explanation of its necessity, it being understood that the whole cost of the Auxiliary School would be saved on its abolition. The Director of Public Instruction, in a subsequent communication to Government, ventured to think that the closing of the school had not been thoroughly considered in all its details, and that the projected saving of not more than Rs. 10,000 might seriously injure the progress of medical education in this Presidency. He therefore suggested that the abolition of the school be reconsidered, and intimated that by reducing the cost of the school a saving would be effected but little less than what would accrue from its abolition and the consequent increase in the Medical College Establishment. This suggestion the Government were not prepared to adopt, but they have sanctioned an addition of two native assistants and two medical servants to the Medical College Establishment to enable that institution to cope with the increased demand on its teaching staff.

As regards the difficulty of providing clinical instruction to such a large body of students, it was urged that to crowd the clinical classes at the General Hospital, and to mix up, as must be done, students who have a proper command of English and students who need as teachers men who can aid them by explanation in the vernacular, cannot but affect injuriously the educational progress of each class of students. In reference to this it has been arranged that the students transferred from the Auxiliary School should continue to receive clinical training at the Native Infirmary, Royapuram, under Dr. Thompson, with an assistant. For this an allowance of Rs. 100 per mensem to Dr. Thompson and Rs. 50 to his assistant, who for the nonce will be Assistant Apothecary Wynne, has been sanctioned. The cost of the arrangements thus sanctioned amount to Rs. 3,120 per annum, which must be deducted from the anticipated saving of Rs. 10,000 from the abolition of the Auxiliary School. As regards the number of native Medical pupils to be educated in future, it is not likely to increase, as the opening of new dispensaries advances but slowly, and the present policy is to supply all major dispensaries with officers of higher standing and education than Hospital Assistants. Men of the latter grade will therefore be wanted only for minor dispensaries for subordinate work in the larger institutions, itinerant duty during epidemics, &c. It must also be remembered that the Medical Schools at Tanjore and Nellore—especially the former—are training a considerable number of Hospital Assistants.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUG. 5.

SIR GEORGE TREVELYAN and the Glasgow election absorb public attention. They form the chief topic of conversation everywhere. Mr. Evelyn Ashley, in one of his earliest speeches, declared his opponent was not a man with whom to go tiger-hunting. Probably, by this time, the late Lord Palmerston's relative thinks the competition-wallah not the man to go electioneering with—unless, indeed, you happened to be on his side. I think it is safe to say that, from the moment the contest began, there was no doubt as to its result: even the *Times* gave up the struggle, and, with the others, speculated as to Sir George Trevelyan's majority. But no one expected the majority to be more than a thousand. A man who met Mr. Schnadhorst, the great Liberal wire-puller, soon after the result was known, tells me one thousand was the largest number he anticipated. An analysis of the figures shows some significant results; it is clear that those who abstained from voting last year, as well as some who voted contrariwise, supported the winner. Should, to-morrow week, the Cheshire Division of Northwich follow the example of Glasgow, a remarkable expression of wide-spread opinion will have been furnished by the bye-elections. It is worthy of note that since Spalding elected Mr. Halley Stewart by so swinging a majority six weeks ago, there have been elections in a midland borough, in three Metropolitan divisions, in a southern county division, in a mining and agricultural district, and in a Scotch town. They all, with the one exception of Hornsey—where faggot-voting turned the scale—tell the same story. Either a seat has been wrested by the Liberals from their opponents, or the adverse majority has been diminished by fifty per cent. Such a long-continued course of success cannot have been accidental. The truth is, the general election of July last year was an accident. That it should have been fought at all simply shows how even old Parliamentary hands and practical politicians are human and liable to error.

The fight at Glasgow was one of the most bitter known to this generation. Personalities abounded. Candour compels me to say the abuse was all on one side. Mr. Evelyn Ashley and his backers in the press and on the platform, in their assertions and in their inuendoes, surpassed the limits of fairness. The question is raised as to whether, in politics, abuse and misrepresentation are really of service to those who use them. That is to say, whether, in decrying your opponents and denying them the qualities of a gentleman and the habits of cultured life, you are not doing yourself more harm than good. Certainly this last election would seem to indicate that violence is the enemy of the party using it. The *Times'* leaflets, extracted from "Parnellism and Crime," were more thickly strewn in the streets of Glasgow than is a forest floor covered with leaves in a windy autumn. Things were said of Sir George Trevelyan (politically and in a Pickwickian sense, of course,) which, if true, should have rendered his election impossible. It was all of no avail. Or, if of avail at all, then to call forth greater effort and more complete devotion on the part of the supporters of the man assailed. At the most only a remnant believe campaign stories, or give heed to election literature of the baser kind; now-a-days remnants are at a discount—the multitude absorbs them; they have scarcely a leavening influence.

Punch has seldom hit a political situation with more truth and effectiveness than in its cartoon of this week. The Government yacht is in peril—

"It's hard navigation 'midst quicksands and rocks;
Sing hey, sing ho, and a chopping sea!
The hull has been strained by some smart little shocks;
Ho! the sky looks black in the offing!
Is this the plain-sailing you promised, my lord?
Why the rival skipper will swear he has scored.
What say you, Chief Mate? It won't do to be floored,
Don't you think we had best take a pilot aboard,
In spite of practical scoffing?"

The signal for a pilot is run up—

"The Pilot in pose imperturbable stands,
With slouching sou'-wester and pocketed hands,
But his eye's on the yacht and he quite understands,
The fix of the skipper—poor chap!—who commands,
Or at least is imagined to do so."

But the pilot does not go on board. Lord Hartington declines the duty—at least for the present. His Lordship's hesitancy is believed to be for the moment only. There is a time when, with a view to prevent Mr. Gladstone's return to power, Lord Hartington and others will join the Ministry. If this ever happens, November or December will witness the open union. But many things will happen during the next few months, and I, for one, have grave doubts of Lord Hartington becoming a colleague of Lord Salisbury's. The *Times*, I see, strives to comfort its friends by stating that, let the voice of the country, as revealed in bye-elections, be what it may, the Government has a majority in the House and can stay in for five years if it will. That may prove to be a serious miscalculation. Then, your contemporary proceeds pleasantly to remark that time is on the side of the Government. This Delphic expression has been variously interpreted. I thought it meant, "Mr. Gladstone will, in all probability, be dead in less than five years, and, then, it will be all over with Home Rule for Ireland." If this be the interpretation then, is The *Times* greatly mistaken. The history of Parties in England proves to demonstration that the death of one leader only makes room for another leader, who is more advanced.

Some time ago it was decided that there should not be an Autumn Session of Parliament. And, in the strict sense of the word, probably that decision will not be departed from. But it begins now to look as though there would be an Autumn session after all, but in another than the customary sense. Judging from present indications it will be autumn before Parliament rises. By dint of Saturday sittings and a free use of the closure, matters may be hastened; but the most sanguine do not anticipate Parliament will rise before the end of the first week in September. There are some difficult problems yet to solve. For example, Lord Salisbury has a bad quarter of an hour before him when the Commons' amendments to the Land Bill go to the House of Lords for consideration. The revision of judicial rents in accordance with the market rates of produce, and all the consequences following from surrender on this point, will not be tamely submitted to by a community of landlords. Mr. Agar Ellis is not far wrong when he says the proposal spells ruin to many landlords. Lord Salisbury being in power, however, there need be no fear but the measure will pass, subject to modifications. Things would be very different were the Liberals on the Treasury Bench. Then there would be a repetition of the compensation for the Disturbance Bill in 1880. Even, however, with all the advantages Lord Salisbury possesses, his task in persuading his brother members of the hereditary House to commit happy despatch will not be easy. The silence of the Peers is ominous; —not a single one, not even "Argyll," not even "Norton," nor especially "B" [ramwell] has written to *The Times*. Are they bottling their wrath for the Upper House?

The "scene" in the House of Commons on Tuesday night, in which Mr. J. M. Maclean played a prominent part, is best described by the verbatim report which appears in the day's papers. I need not, therefore, dwell upon any of the aspects of so painful an incident. When men come to give the lie direct to one another on the floor of the House, matters have become about as bad as they can, or at least as they ought to be, in a self-respecting assembly.

With reference to the Secretary of State's decision in the Cambay case, the authorities are carefully preserving the strictest secrecy; but the information, obtained from private sources, that I telegraphed to you on Tuesday and Wednesday, may be accepted by your readers as absolutely authentic. My first message stating that Mr. Wilson's friends confidently anticipated a favourable verdict will have prepared the public for the later announcement that Mr. Wilson had been acquitted. We shall have to wait, I suppose, until Lord Cross's despatch to the Bombay Government is published, if it ever is published, to know the exact reasons which have induced the Secretary of State in Council to reverse the decision of Lord Reay and his colleagues, and to clear Mr. Wilson from the imputations that were made against his character. Personally I am not surprised at the result, for I heard some weeks ago that at least one member of the committee of the India Council to whom the matter was referred had come to the conclusion that the case against Mr. Wilson was very weak. It used to be said in India that for a subordinate official to appeal to the Secretary of State against the decision of a Governor was perfectly useless, inasmuch as the latter was always supported by the authorities in Whitehall. If that was the case in former times, the outcome first of the Crole case and now of the Wilson case shows that it is no longer so, and henceforth no officer who thinks he has been unjustly condemned need hesitate to seek redress at the hands of the Secretary of State. Considerable drawbacks to this mode of action of course exist, not the least of them being the extreme dilatoriness which characterises the procedure of the India Office like that of every other State department. There is also the serious element of expense, when it is desirable to come home to personally look after one's own interests. As to the delay in the Cambay case, the preliminary investigation, including as it did the examination of the voluminous evidence given before the Commissioners, Messrs. Naylor and Moore, was necessarily a slow process, but nothing can excuse the India Council for the unconscionable time it has taken to arrive at a conclusion on what after all was not such a very difficult matter. More important and complicated inquiries have been disposed if in the Old Bailey in as many days—I had almost written hours—as it has taken months to decide this case. Although the decision is entirely in Mr. Wilson's favour, that gentleman does not return to India, but avails himself of the opportunity that is afforded to him of retiring from the service, of course on pension.

The latest news about Maharajah Holkar's departure, which I give under reserve, is that his Highness was indignant at having been brought here by Sir Lepel Griffin against his will, and that the knowledge of this fact having been brought under the notice of the higher authorities, the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India has been called upon for an explanation. I am also told that her Majesty the Queen is taking a great interest in the inquiries that are understood to be in progress. The Rao of Cutch has been visiting some of the large towns on his way north. I had hoped to have sent you an account of his Highness's impressions of London and its society. When I had the pleasure of being introduced to the Rao at an evening party, I mentioned the matter to him, and subsequently communicated with Colonel Goodfellow, the Political Agent, asking him to let me know when it would be convenient to his Highness to receive me. After some delay I received a note from Colonel Goodfellow, saying that his Highness regretted that as he would be leaving town in a day or two, he would not be able to see me. The writer added:—"I am so sorry that you did not make *me* earlier acquainted with your wishes, for I am convinced that in H. H. the Rao you would have found a most intelligent and careful observer whose views would have been valuable." The only remark I wish to make on this is that the Rao did not leave London until two days after Colonel Goodfellow's letter was written, and that my business with his Highness could have been accomplished in half an hour. The Thakore Saheb of Morvee, who has returned to town from his brief visit to Worcester, has arranged to leave for America on the 20th of September.

Mr. H. S. King, M. P., had an interview with Lord Cross on the subject of the grievances of the Uncovenanted Civilians yesterday week instead of on Friday, as originally intended, the date being altered to suit his Lordship's convenience. Doubtless the result of the interview has been communicated to you, but in case it has not, I may mention that Lord Cross, although he declined to grant a Parliamentary committee, promised to carefully consider the whole question during the recess, and left a favourable impression on the mind of Mr. King. So far as the grievances of the members of the Telegraph Department are concerned, I think it is tolerably certain that they will be remedied.

The Indian Budget will be later than ever in reaching the House of Commons this year. Mr. Stanhope's and Lord George Hamilton's innovation with reference to the War and Navy estimates is to be followed by Lord Cross and Sir John Gorst. A memorandum containing the chief features of the Budget is to be laid on the table of the House and circulated. I question if much good will come of the practice. If our legislators will not listen to a speech on Indian finances, neither will they read a memorandum thereon. Indeed, the memorandum already exists in the shape of your Indian Finance Minister's Statement made prior to the spring exodus to Simla. In the shape of an annexe of the *Gazette of India* it is in the House months before the Budget speech is made. Who looks at it? Nobody. Who will read the new memorandum? In the first year of issue half-a-dozen men will glance at it. After that it will be disregarded.

The advocates of Social Reform in India are just now diplaying considerable activity. The opponents of the C. D. Acts have in the House of Commons the energetic member for Shoreditch, Professor Stuart, as their representative, and their cause in the Lords has been championed by Dr. Maclagan, the Bishop of Lichfield, who, I understand, intends to take the first opportunity that presents itself to call attention to certain orders issued by the military authorities in India "involving the degradation of native women," and to move for copies of the orders in question. In this connection I may mention that Mr. Samuel Smith has taken steps to procure the presentation to Parliament of the despatch recently received from the Government of India relating to the system of licences for the distillation and sale of spirituous liquors in force in the various provinces of India. Sir John Lubbock, you will be interested to see, has been questioning the Under-Secretary of State about the treatment of Dr. Peechy and the other lady doctors of the Cama Hospital. I have been surprised and gratified to find how widespread is the interest manifested here in the efforts for extending the employment of women doctors in India. It must be gratifying to Mr. Kittredge and the gentlemen who were associated with him as pioneers of the movement in Bombay, to find that sympathy with their enlightened views is not confined to the general public, but extends to some of the most eminent members of the Faculty itself. One of these, the distinguished Dublin physician, Dr. John Banks, in his address the other day as president of the British Medical Association, did good service by calling attention to the advantages which India offers as a field for female members of the profession.

I am in no way concerned to defend Sirdar Diler Jung, who is well able to protect himself; but as a perfectly disinterested observer I cannot help thinking that it would have looked better if those who put Mr. M'Lagan up to interrogate the Under-Secretary of State about the Sirdar's connection with the Hyderabad Railway, had not deferred doing so until the individual incriminated had left England. The transaction to which the hon. member for Linlithgow called attention may not be one that he or his fellow-members of Parliament would approve; but I fail to see what business the House of Commons had with the matter. If Sirdar Diler Jung had been an official of the British Government it would have been a different thing, but as he is the servant of what Sir John Gorst describes as an independent State, the question savoured somewhat of impertinence. At any rate, that is the view of distinguished persons, including some very important Government officials who accepted the Sirdar's hospitality when he was in London, although they were previously aware of all the facts mentioned by Mr. M'Lagan in his question.

India, from the strictly *Indian* point of view, has a place in this month's Reviews. The Nawab Sir Salar Jung contributes a short paper to the *Nineteenth Century*, giving his impressions of Europe after the lapse of a few years. Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji has, in the *Contemporary*, entered the lists against Sir Grant Duff. Your townsman writes as temperately as his antagonist wrote intemperately, and by his cautious but powerful reasoning is likely to gain the ear of English readers. The second part of his paper—to be published next month—is said to be more powerful and striking.

I agree with the *Pall Mall Gazette* that by far the most interesting thing in the morning papers is the description of the Naval manœuvres. The capture of Falmouth, Liverpool, &c., will probably do good in drawing attention to the state of our defences. A cynical friend of mine suggests that the success of the "enemy" was pre-arranged by the Admiralty, in order to screw more money out of the pockets of the rate-payers,

It may not be true that Lord Randolph Churchill and Mr. Chamberlain have openly quarrelled, but if the member for Birmingham still thinks of founding a National Party, he commited a tactical blunder in absenting himself from the House last night when the important debate raised by Mr. Hanbury took place. Public opinion entirely approves of the line adopted by Mr. Hanbury, Lord Randolph Churchill, and the other advocates of administrative reform. The revelations that are being made before the Select Committee on Army and Navy Estimates will create a fierce storm of indignation when they become known to the "masses." Lord Randolph clearly sees this, and he is playing his cards with great ability and cleverness. Mr. Chamberlain's head seems to have been turned by the flattery of Duchesses, and to use a popular but expressive phrase, he is allowing his rival for the favour of the Democracy to make all the running.

THE POONA SEASON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AUG. 21.

THE Poona Season always reaches its height towards the end of August. Every lady has engagements for every portion of every day, and the hard-worked officials have to set aside their weariness and endure till the small hours, night after night, the round of dinners, dances, theatricals, and concerts. Some doubtless wish that Poona, like Nasik, had a "week" of concentrated fun rather than weeks and weeks of diluted gaiety. Still those who visit the Gymkana cannot accuse Poona of taking her pleasures sadly, or say that

"Life is thorny, and youth is vain,"

so heartily are the simple amusements enjoyed there by the young and beautiful, and just now Poona can boast of quite a galaxy of beauty.

Last night a most successful concert was given at the Gymkhana Club-rooms in aid of the Diocesan School Endowment Fund, under the patronage of their Excellencies Lord and Lady Reay. The reserved seats would have accommodated more, but the house on the whole was by no means a poor one. The favourite amateur vocalists and pianists of Poona and Bombay had spared neither time nor trouble in the preparation of a well-selected and attractive programme, and all went smoothly under the able management of Mr. Chisholm. Lovers of classical music had a treat indeed, and those of simpler tastes or humbler cultivation were also gratified. The opening piece, a pianoforte solo by Chopin, was brilliantly played by Captain Gordon, and his rendering could hardly have been surpassed, though he played without music. A duet followed, "The Sailor Sighs," by Balfe, Mrs. Carruther's rich contralto voice blending exquisitely with Mr. Chisholm's musical tenor. The last lines—

"Soon through the whit'ning surge he springs to land
And clasps the maid he singled from the world"—

must remain in the memories of all who heard them for many a day. "Shipwrecked," by Stephen Adams, was then most pathetically sung by Mr. Dixon, whose powerful yet sweet tenor filled the hall and called forth hearty applause and an encore, which was kindly responded to. Then followed "The Worker," a sad, sweet song by Gounod, most touchingly rendered by Poona's great favourite, Mrs. Sinkinson. It is difficult to say whether the quality of her voice, its compass, or perfect culture charm most.

"Toil on, O, my beloved!
Thy work is well nigh done"

was sung with surpassing earnestness and feeling. Mr. Chisholm then sang Moir's pretty song, "Only Once More," with taste and feeling, winning a well-merited encore from the appreciative audience.

The concerted piece which brought Part I. of the concert to a close was perfectly sung by Mrs. Sinkinson, Mrs Carruthers, Mr. Chisholm, and Mr. Wyer, their well-trained voices blending in perfect harmony.

Part II. opened with a contralto solo "Se ni abbandoni," which was loudly applauded, and the encore kindly responded to. Steven Adam's joyous song, "They all love Jack," was fully appreciated, Mr. Wyer's splendid baritone filling the hall, notwithstanding its acoustic defects. Mrs. Swire's rendering of Schubert's "Hiemliches Lieben" was one of the treats of the evening. Then followed "La Barca è Pronta," a duet sung with spirit and warmly applauded. Mr. Dixon's tenor solo, "Sleep on, Dear Love," was vociferously encored, the sweetness and power of his voice making him a decided favourite. The quartette, "Mezzo Notte suona gia," sung by Mrs. Swire, Mrs. Carruthers, Mr. Chisholm and Mr. Wyer, which brought this delighted concert to a close, was perhaps the gem of the evening, so well equalized were the voices, notwithstanding their varying power, and so perfectly were they in unison. "God Save the Queen" sounded more musical than it had ever done before as rendered by Mrs. Sinkinson, and singers and audience, all joined heartily in the refrain.

It seems ungracious to say that a concert so thoroughly enjoyed had even the shadow of a defect, but the programme was long, and it might have been better had the encores kindly responded to been given in the form of short familiar songs. These would have been more appreciated by some of the audience, and would have been less taxing to the performers, some of whom must have suffered from the long-continued strain.

The Poona rainfall has been unusually heavy, and sickness and sadness have entered many households. The skies are still rather gloomy, and visitors who expected to enjoy bright spring-like weather are disappointed. There is a prospect however of a fair September, the race month, and the month crowded with entertainments. Nearer at hand however, and therefore of more interest, are the promised events of next week. On Tuesday a company of accomplished amateurs will play "War to the Knife" at the Gymkhana Club, and the theatre will be open to the public. So more of this anon. On Thursday the Honourable Mr. Naylor's house and garden will be the scene of a large gathering of European and native ladies and gentlemen. The party will be the second given this season under the auspices of the Poona Branch of the National Indian Association, one of the objects of the society being the promotion of social intercourse between Europeans and the natives of India. The society promises to be one of great usefulness, its chief object being to advance female edtication and enlightenment generally.

LAUNCH OF A. P. AND O. STEAMER.

YESTERDAY afternoon the P. and O. S. N. Co. very successfully launched a small steam vessel which has been recently built at their Mazagon Dockyard for harbour, mail and passenger service, under the superintendence of Mr. J. Bigmore, the Company's superintending engineer. At 12-20, in the presence of Mr. H. W. Uloth, the Superintendent of the Company, Mr. G. F. Johnson, Mr. W. Wilkinson and other officials, Miss Counsell, the daughter of Mr. T. Counsell, the foreman shipwright, gracefully performed the ceremony of christening the little craft, a bottle of sherry being dashed against the bows in the orthodox manner as she rapidly glided down the ways into the water.

The dimensions of the Ranee are—length on load water line, 70 feet; breadth extreme, 13 feet 6 inches; mean draft, 4 feet 4 inches. She will be fitted with a pair of compound inverted surface condensing engines now in course of construction at the Company's Dockyard. Diameter of cylinders, 9 inches and 16 inches; stroke of cylinders, 12 inches; working pressure, 100 lbs. per square inch. The boiler is 6 feet 6 inches mean diameter, 7 feet 4 inches long, is made of steel, and constructed to Board of Trade requirements. The lines of the boat have been made as fine as possible consistent with seaworthiness, and it is confidently expected that when tried a high rate of speed will be attained.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Fort.		Esplanade.		Colaba.	
	In. cts.		In. cts.		In. cts.		In. cts.	
Previously registered..	70	59	71	57	67	95	65	99
Aug. 21, Sunday	0	14	0	12	0	5	0	28
„ 22, Monday	0	70	0	44	0	40	.....	
Total ...	71	43	72	13	68	40	66	27
Total corresponding date of last year ...	83	39	90	19	85	15	88	89

THE Manchester school of bi-metallists, says the *Economist*, are endeavouring to persuade the Lancashire cotton spinners that India is successfully competing with her in China and Japan, so far as relates to low counts of yarn, in consequence of our dependency having a silver currency. That fallacy will be apparent to anyone who will carefully and intelligently examine the question. The only difference in point of cost of production is in operatives' wages, for the Hindoos are paid in silver, and the Lancashire operatives in gold. This is a comparatively small item. The leading cause of the falling off in the consumption of English spun yarn in Shanghai is, we incline to believe, the fact that the Chinese prefer Bombay spinnings owing to their resemblance to Chinese yarn, as stated in a recent despatch to the Foreign Office by Consul-General Hughes. Cotton mill managers, who have returned to England after a service of several years in India, say India-spun yarn is rougher than Rochdale, Wigan and Oldham qualities; it is softer spun, and the fibres of the yarn stand out. The truth is, the yarn is produced to suit the requirements of the customer, and if Lancashire employers would turn their attention to spinning descriptions of cop-twist and ring-yarn suitable to the requirements of foreign consumers, it would, we think, be more profitable than listening to the fallacious arguments of bi-metallists.

CRICKET.

THE CARLTON vs. GYMKHANA.

THE Carlton in their return match yesterday suffered a terrific defeat at the hands of the Gymkhana. No doubt a good deal of credit is due to the latter team for the victory, but we are bound to say the Carlton were guilty of a sort of "contributory negligence." Their fielding in the early part of the game was worse than loose, and their bowling in general weak, with the honourable exception of Cruickshank, who however has played in better form. Going in at 11-30, the Gymkhana made, when their innings closed at 4-15, a total of 245 runs. Bremner and Kennedy played each a good though not a faultless inning, the first for 94 and the latter for 76. Both were more than once let off. The remaining wickets fell for 75 runs.

The Carlton team went on for their first turn at half-past four, but bad luck seemed to dog their steps from the start, as they fell in quick succession to Kreyer and Brooks. Two wickets fell for nothing, the third and fourth for 6, and the seventh for 10, the eighth and ninth for 13 and the tenth for 14, a most extraordinary game for the Carltonians, who, after having a long outing, had a miserably short innings for but 14 runs. At twenty minutes past five they followed on. Cruickshank and Chance between them knocked up 17, three more runs than their whole side put together in the first innings. The short while they were in again the Carlton played better, because probably they hit more confidently. When the stumps were drawn at 6 o'clock, they had put 45 together, the Gymkhana thus winning on their first innings.

The following are the details of play, and annexed are the full scores and the bowling analyses.

Play commenced at 11-30 with Yately and Bell batting the bowling of Cruickshank and Jolley. The third ball he received Bell hit to leg and was caught by the back-stop, Cruickshank. Bremner followed on, and with Yately soon knocked up the total to 19, when the latter skied a ball from Cruickshank, which was well held by Little fielding at mid-on. Kreyer joined Bremner, and the association lasting many minutes was productive of only 14 runs, principally contributed by the fielders themselves, who scouted very loosely. At 33 Kreyer went out to Jolley. Kennedy followed on, and Cruickshank gave way to Little, and the change was most agreeable to the batsmen, as Kennedy, who had smacked Jolley for three, hit Little for one, and Bremner followed suit for a quartette. Jolley's next over afforded the players an opportunity of piling 8 runs and registering half century for their side. During the next two overs sixty was recorded. Jolley then went off for Walsh. The next half hour's play produced twenty runs, and with the score at 80, Cruickshank resumed the bowling at the Pavilion end. Both bowlers were smacked all about the field most unmercifully, the batsmen dividing equally among themselves the amount they had piled since the commencement of their partnership. The total then was 33, and had now reached the century, 54 of which was credited to Bremner and about 30 to his companion. Jolley now came on in the room of Walsh, but he suffered as much as the others who trundled the leather. When the total had reached 118, Cruickshank gave up the ball to Hale, but the batsmen were equally at home with the new man as they were with the others. A couple put to Bremner's account registered the twelfth decade. Wallick then went on instead of Jolley, but the change brought no good. The runs continued to pile on, and when the total score had reached 140, Devlin, the seventh change, took up the bowling from Jolley. The first over of the new bowler produced three runs, credited to Bremner, whose score had reached 78. In Devlin's second over 150 was recorded, and during the next turns of Hale and Devlin, Bremner added ten more runs to the total, and had made his score 90. Kennedy had like wise credited a good sum to his account with the scorers, and before tiffin this had reached 53. Both he and his associate had played a fine and correct game, and had rarely given a chance. When the tiffin bell rang the score stood at 162 for 5 wickets.

Shortly after play was resumed after lunch, Bremner gave Sharp at cover point a chance off one from Cruickshank, which that fielder readily availed himself of. Bremner retired with his score at 94, made up of four quartettes, five threes, eleven couples and forty-seven singles. Young now associated with Kennedy, and between them they speedily raised the score to 190. Young soon got set, and began playing in his old form. Not a little was due to him in adding the necessary sum to bring the total up to 200. Jolley and Cruickshank were still bowling, but their attack was too weak to make any impression on the batsmen. Runs continued to come in in quick succession, the players stealing almost impossible runs. When twelve more runs had been piled, Kennedy was clean bowled by Cruickshank, and returned to the tent, having contributed 76 to the total, made up of 4 fours, 2 threes, 9 couples, and 26 singles. Penny succeeded to the vacancy, but his association with Young did not last long, as the latter after scoring 22 in good style succumbed to Jolley.

CARLTON.

	1st Innings.		2nd Innings.
E Forde, b Kreyer	2	b Kreyer	2
H Wallick, b Brooks	0	not out	3
F Hale, b Brooks	0	c Merrimas, b Kreyer	7
D Sharp, c Brooks, b Kreyer	6	not out	13
E Fraser, c Brooks, b Kreyer	0		
G Chance, not out	3	b Kreyer	8
A Little, c Young, b Brooks	0		
W Walsh, run out, b Kreyer	2		
N Devlin, c Brooks, b Kreyer	1		
T Jolly, b Kreyer	0		
W Cruickshank, c Yately, b Brooks	0	b Brooks	7
Extras	0	Extras	5
Total	14	Total	45

BOWLING ANALYSES.

Gymkhana—1st Innings.

	Balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.
W Cruickshank	176	82	5	7
T Jolley	175	71	6	3
A Little	25	21	1	0
W Walsh	30	21	1	0
E Hale	45	17	1	0
H Wallick	15	10	0	0
N Devlin	25	15	0	0

Carlton—1st Innings.

	Balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.
F Kreyer	35	4	4	4
D Brooks	33	9	2	5

Carlton—2nd Innings.

	Balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.
F Kreyer	45	16	2	3
D Brooks	45	24	3	1

ST. PETER'S *VS.* THE UNION.

The return match between these clubs was played on the Esplanade on Saturday, and resulted in an easy victory for St. Peter's by an innings and a run. For the Unionists D. McDonald (20) and Devine (18) played well, while for the victors Percy Hildreth (captain) and J. Alli were conspicuous for their fine batting and effective bowling, the former making 32 and the latter 22. The following is the full score :—

THE UNION CRICKET CLUB.

	1st Innings.		2nd Innings.
Devine, b Hildreth	18	b Alli	8
Pearcey, b Hildreth	3	c Murray, b Alli	4
McDonald, b Alli	20	b Alli	4
Turner, c Murray, b Hildreth	3	b Hildreth	0
Stephens, c Hildreth, b Alli	4	b Alli	0
Myer, b Hildreth	2	b Alli	0
Gordon, c Alli, Hildreth	0	b Alli	0
Murray, b Hildreth	0	not out	0
McDonald, b Alli	2	c Murray, b Alli	0
Myatt, b Alli	3	b Hildreth	0
Stephens, not out	2	run out	1
Extras	6	Extras	11
Total	65	Total	28

ST. PETER'S CRICKET CLUB.

1st Innings.

Hildreth, c Pearcey, b Myatt	32
Alli, b Devine	22
B ewin, c Stephens, b Devine	2
Sykes, c Stephens, b McDonald	0
Glider, c and b Devine	2
Hildreth, Devine	3
Potter, b McDonald	0
Little, b Myatt	7
Kelly, b Devine	1
Bousaac, c and b Devine	5
Murray, not out	5
Extras	15
Total	94

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAILS.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Carthage, Captain G N Hector, will sail to-day for London with the Europe mails and the following passengers :—

For London.

Major & Mrs G F Marshall and child	Mr & Mrs Lansada & infant
Mrs Becher and child	Mrs Milner & 5 daughters
Mr and Mrs Chase and 3 children	Mr J Cooke
Mrs Cooke	Mr M Lamenthall
Capt Cuthbertson	Miss A Williams
Mr Ede Little	Miss F Studert
Mr L Alexander	Mr Milner
Miss Shaw	Mr W Milner
Miss Flaxman	Mr and Mrs G Smith
Mr and Mrs Dick	Mr B Neilson
Mrs Wright	Mr and Mrs Mason & child
Mr W Wicks	Capt Lugard
Mr T O Hobson	Mr Bresden
Mr R L Romer	Mr Brewer
	Private Jones

For Brindisi.

Mr and Mrs L P Pugh	Mr W A Watson
Hon Justice Trevelyan	Col and Mrs Mallock
Mr G Porters	Mr A Woodcock
Col and Mrs C H Grace	Lieut A D G Shelley
Hon Justice H Beverley	Mr Jameson and friend
Mr G F M Grant	Miss Mallock
Mr L Higgens	Mr W F Dod
Mr F A Nicholson	Mr Popert
Mrs Etheridge	Mr A Tormaghi
Mr G N Stewart	Mr Brown
Surgn W P Carson	Mr Richard
Mr A G Nicholson	Mr Wilmot
Mr W Junes	Capt Hewat
Hon W Macpherson	

The following passages have been engaged :—

By the s. s. Surat, Captain J. L. Parfitt, sailing on the 30th August :—

For London.—Colonel E Rogers Coker, Mr and Mrs J B Fuller, Mr C A Mardin, Mr Hardiseen Lal, Mr Mahomed Shah Din, Mr A Manson, Mr H J Thompson and Mr Jas Wallace.
For Brindisi.—Surgeon W H Codge.

By the s. s. Massilia, Captain S D Shallard, sailing on 6th Sept. :—

For London.—Mr H M Alone, Mr L Sartoris, Mr H Butler and Mr G S Forbes.
For Brindisi.—Mr M C Sanders.

By the s. s. Assam, Captain W A Wheeler, sailing on 13th Sept :—

For Brindisi.—Mr C J Connell.
For Marseilles.—Mr A Newnham

By the s. s. Veletta, Captain J. Ormau, sailing on 23rd Sept :—

For London.—Mrs Hawthornwaite, child and infant, Lieut-Col J Campbell Walker, Mrs Ellison and Miss Ben.
For Brindisi Genl Carnegy and Mr T Baker.
For Venice.—Mr H R Scott.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B I S N Co's steamer Byculla, Captain Warrington, will sail to-day for Rangoon via Coast and Calcutta, laden with a general cargo.

The s s Lombardy, which arrived in Port from Hongkong yesterday morning, reports having passed on the 13th instant the British ship Steer Donald, all well.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

22nd August, 1887.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
„ City of Canterbury	2099	A. B. Gray	A	Sir C. Forbes & Co.
„ Victoria	2205	W. Russell	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Carthage	2587	G. A. Hector	C	P. & O. S. N. Co.
„ Taif	857	Shumacker	E	Haji Cassim Joosub & Co.
„ Clan Ogilvie	..	J. A. Guard	F	F. Muir & Co.
„ Clan Macdonald	1716	W. J. Rule	G	F. Muir & Co.
„ Stura	1415	Marchi	H	F. Bozzoni.
„ Lombardy	1728	Brooke	K	P. & O. S. N. Co.
„ Rosario	1221	McKay	L	F. Muir & Co.
„ Eden Hall	2353	McDougal	M	E. Bates & Co.
„ Huzara	1336	Campbell	N	B. I. S. N. Co.
„ Inchulva	1453	Hough	O	Beyts Craig.
„ Yeso	1381	T. K. Brotherston	P	F. Muir & Co.
„ Peveril	1974	A. Burgess	Q	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Surat	1676	Parfitt	..	P. & O. S. N. Co.

ARRIVAL.

Aug	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
22	Surat (s)	Parfitt	London, July 28.

DEPARTURE.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
22	Arabia (s)	Kendall	Persian Gulf and Karrachi.

The steamer Byculla, Warrington, was cleared out yesterday.

The following vessels were entered outwards yesterday :—
Steamer Eden Hall, for Port Said, Marseilles and Liverpool.
„ Assyria, for the Persian Gulf and Karachi.
„ Taif, for Aden, Hodeeida and Jedda.

CALCUTTA.

Aug. ARRIVALS.
18 Capella s ..... Lee ..... Liverpool, July 18.
Pat a s ..... Pearson ..... Bombay.

DEPARTURES.
Aug. 18.—Ship Drumcliff, Barque Francesco B,

DAILY EXPORTS.—August 22.

For Liverpool.
Cy of Canterbury (s), 23 bales wool, Nursey Khatao.
For London.
Carthage (s), 9 bales skins, W Canji and Co.
Huzara (s), 2,000 cwts linseed, Lang Moir and Co ; 68 cwts deer horns, S and Joscobhai.
For Dunkirk.
Inchulva (s), 2,000 cwts poppy seed, and 6,000 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros ; 4,297 cwts linseed, and 1,629 cwts poppy seed, Finlay Muir and Co ; 3,318 cwts groundnuts, Volkart Bros.
For Antwerp.
Clan Macdonald (s), 2,000 cwts poppy seed, Ralli Bros ; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.
For Havre.
Peveril (s), 225 cwts rapeseed, The Bo Co Ld ; 2,001 cwts linseed, B Oogerchand.
For Genoa.
Clan Ogilvie (s), 999 cwts rapeseed and 999 cwts linseed, Lang Moir and Co.
For Kobe.
Stura (s), 50 bales twist, M Harakchand ; 97 bales twist, P Cowasji and Co ; 100 bales twist, J Campbell and Co.
For Yokohama.
Stura (s), 25 bales twist, P Cowasji.
For Hongkong.
Stura (s), 50 bales twist, The Bo Ud S and W Co ; 153 bales twist, P Cowasji ; 101 bales cotton, R Foolchand ; 200 bales twist, B Gorukhram ; 78 bales cotton, K Poomunchand.
For Shanghai.
Stura (s), 25 bales twist, P Cowasji.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—August 19.
Spring, Lt Col, Bo, Ord Dept, on leave, from Poona.
August 21.
Tomkins, Lt, Bl, Rl Warwick Regt, on leave, from Jubbulpore.
Hewat, Capt, Bl, R H A, on leave, from Lucknow.
Skinner, Lt, Bl, Rl Sussex Regt, to join, from England.
Lindner, Lt, Bo, N Staff Regt, on leave, from Aden.
August 22.
Tomkins, Major, Bl, R E, on leave, from Quetta.
Hay, Surgn Major, Bo, 1 M D, on duty, from Aden.
Lugard, Capt, Bl, Norfolk Regt, proceeding to Eng on exchange, from Sitapur.
Francklyn, Major, Mad, Comt Dept from leave, from England.
Tillard, Col, mad, A A G, RA, from leave, from England.
DEPARTURES.—August 20.
Spring, Lt Col, Bo, Ordce Dept, on leave, to Melbourne.
August 21.
Guese, Capt, Mad, R A, from leave, to Poona.
August 22.
MacMahon, Capt, Bo, Q M G's Dept, on leave, to Poona.
Hay, Surgn Major, Bo, I M D, on duty, to Poona.
Diatz, Lt, Bo, 7th Dragoon Guards, on leave, to Dharwar.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. The Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B.V.R.C.

Bombay, August 23rd, 1887.

1. There will be drill at Head-Quarters on Wednesday next, 24th inst., from 9 to 10 p.m., Manual, Firing and Bayonet Exercises for trained Volunteers. Squad drill for Recruits.

2. It is notified for information that the Southern India Competition will take place at Colaba, at 6·30 a.m. on Tuesday next, 30th inst.

3. No. 2538, Vol. P. Scott, having joined, is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "C" Company.

By Order,

(Sd.) EUST. FERRERS NICHOLSON, Capt.,
Officiating Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

THE RUMOUR REGARDING MR. STANLEY.

Intelligence has been received at St. at Paul de Loanda in confirmation of the report of Mr. H. M. Stanley's death which recently reached the West African telegraph station at St. Thomas. The Congo State authorities at Boma regard it as impossible, and the Belgian officials at that place declare that a mishap could only have occurred to Mr. Stanley on his way from the confluence of the Aruwimi with the Congo towards the interior.

His safe arrival on the Aruwimi is known, but the Governor-General Janssen at Boma declares that it is impossible for news to have been received by any route whatever concerning that portion of the journey, inasmuch as since the news of the arrival of the expedition on the Aruwimi no messenger has reached Boma from the Upper River.

It is, moreover, pointed out that had anything happened to Mr. Stanley, news of it would have been brought by messengers in the service of the Congo State, who use most rapid means of communication. It is believed that in a few days direct news will be received at Boma concerning the first stage of the march towards the interior.

Letters have been received at St Thomas, from Stanley Pool from Mr. H. M. Stanley, stating that he arrived at the Falls of the Aruwimi River on June 18th, and was preparing to begin the overland march.

LATER NEWS FROM EMIN PASHA.

Mr. Allen, the secretary of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, has sent to the *Times* the following letter from Emin Pasha, just received by him, via Zanzibar and Aden, containing, Mr. Allen believes, later news than any yet published regarding Emin Pasha :—

"Wadelai, February 10, 1887.

Dear Mr. Allen,—By my last letter I acquainted you with the events here up to my arrival in Wadelai. I commended the behaviour of my negro soldiers, expressed my belief to be able to hold out yet for a certain time, but did not conceal my apprehensions of another attack from the north as soon as our crusaders had settled down in Khartoum. That, I am happy to say, did not happen. Keremellah, the Mahadi's Emir, and his followers were slain by the Djange tribe on their retreat to Kordofan. The river is very probably blocked again by floating vegetation. So our country may repose for some time to come, the people may breathe more freely, and, as the whole lot of Danagla has been swept away, the natives may nurse their children and rear their crops for themselves. Out of a bloody seed has sprung some good at least, and if our countries, as I fervently hope, are reoccupied, we shall be able to substitute for the rotten and foul system of government which ruined the Soudan a stricter and sounder structure built up for the peace and welfare of this poor people.

"Our position towards the natives has now greatly changed. A vast amount of arms and amunition has been thrown among them. They have learnt to use weapons and to appreciate their own forces, and consequently our relative feebleness. It is therefore a wonder that they do not abuse their powers, and it speaks favourably for them that they allow us to levy taxes of corn, while a combined attack upon our handful of men would overthrow us altogether. I should believe, nevertheless, that given once a rallying point, it would be an easy task to collect the arms and bring back the natives to allegiance. Opening of trade on equitable principles, a fair and just treatment of the natives would be the first step to it.

"The wave of fanaticism which overran the Soudan and drowned Egyptian rule there has now, I think, passed away. Such fits of religious revival are not uncommon in the East, although it seems strange that the Soudanese themselves this time should have taken the lead. Compared with Turks and Egyptians, they rather lack fanaticism—at least that kind of fanaticism which after you are in company with any one and left him, accompanies you with the gracious compliment of 'Kafir, ibn Kafir'. The greater part of the nomadic Arabs do not even know the prayers fundamental to Mahomedanism, as the 'Fatiha' and others. Many a time I have wondered at their simpleness and candour when preparing for prayer. Instead of the ritual chapters they uttered only—'Es salla sallatak ve el vota votatak; agrem ve aka ala djelatak' ("The prayers are Thine and the earth is Thine ; I stand and I bow before Thy splendour"), and here with concluded their prayer. Soudanic Mahomedanism permits, further a good many things strictly forbidden elsewhere, and it is to be deplored that no one has even studied these matters as affording a picture of primitive Mahomedanism. Now, considering this indifference, it would be difficult to understand how this people has become so thoroughly roused. In explanation two facts are sufficient. Firstly, the movement was only religious in its beginning, and became at once a war against Soudanese misrule veiled by a tinge of religious design. What has happened in the Soudan for years—how people were treated, how taxes were levied, how people were harassed and driven to desperation, no one knows but we who were present. Nor was the Egyptian Government aware of what passed in the Soudan. Then the people's rage was fomented by their fakirs—a factor never put in account yet by any one. The fakirs have an unlimited power over the people ; an Arab would go and kill himself if his priest told him.

"You arrive in a village and wish for camels ; until the fakir advises it you are not able to obtain a single one. Notwithstanding this, the Governors had not even the insight to secure these men's godwill, but withdrew the pensions granted by Gordon Pasha. The consequences have been manifest. I need not say of what assistance these priests could be in the pacification of the Soudan, if only the English could enlist their aid, and they are all open to *douceurs*.

"Now that the first effervescence has cooled down, the Soudanese question has become one of time only. The wish for trade will very soon overcome any obstacle ; and as every Arab, without exception, is a born trader, you may be sure that, tired of that religious comedy, communications will shortly be reopened. Then a new era will begin for the Soudan, and if properly managed, its resources will develop to the surprise of those who pretend that the Soudan has no future.

"Then, likewise, our time will come anew, and though your statesmen have hitherto made a sad mess of Egyptian and Soudanese affairs, I hope yet to see better days dawn. Africa has at length become a centre for civilising efforts, but it seems strangely inconsistent with England's position as the foremost champion of civilisation, that her prestige is wasted by tergiversation, and that her missionaries are killed with impunity. I do not doubt better days will come. I hope it for the natives' sake ; I hope it too, for progress' sake. Let Africa become a battlefield, not of warfare and mutual covetousness but for peaceful achievements and gentle emulation.

"My letter destined to convey to you my hearty sympathies and greetings, has, to my own surprise, become a speculative tract. I deplore it the more as I have trespassed upon your valuable time, and inflicted on you my bad English. If you wish to publish this I have no reason to conceal my name as author of what I write. If I live, and you are interested in it, I may some day give you a longer and more explicit account of my Soudanese experiences.

"I cannot conclude this letter without recording with the utmost gratitude the many obligations I owe to Mr. Mackay, of the Church of England Uganda Mission, by whose friendly intervention I am able to send you this. Not only has he afforded me generous help, robbing himself of many valuable objects to assist me with, but with unceasing kindness and unfailing gentleness he exerts himself for our good. I earnestly hope the Church Missionary Society is able to boast of many others like him.

"And now, dear Mr. Allen, allow me to end. Some days hereafter I shall start for Kabrega's (Kingdom of Unyoro) ; from there I may be able to write to you again. Send me, please, sometimes the *Anti-Slavery Reporter*.

"God bless your work. My greetings to Dr. Felkin.

"Believe me to be yours most faithfully.

"Dr. Emin Bey.

"To Charles H. Allen, Esq.,
"Secretary Anti-Slavery Society.

"P. S.—As an occasion offers itself to forward this I shall not wait until my arrival at Kabrega's, and I hope to be able to write you again from there."

In sending this letter to the papers Mr. Allen says :—"With the far sighted views of this remarkable man as to the future of Central Africa, I may mention that some two months ago the Anti-Slavery Society published a series of resolutions, in which they maintained that the position of Emin Pasha, cut off from and disavowed by Egypt, and yet holding the province (to which he was appointed by General Gordon nearly ten years ago) against all attacks of his enemies, rendered him worthy of the sympathy of civilised nations. He has virtually established a free negro kingdom, and 'he should be recognised as maintaining *de jure* that beneficent rule which he has so long exercised *de facto*.' I may also call attention to the excellent English in which Emin Pasha expresses his views, requiring but very slight alteration from me. Cut off from the outside world for several years, and seeing hardly any one but negroes, he not only collects his ideas with marvellous clearness and force, but translates them with equal ease into any one of half-a-dozen, or more, of the languages of Europe."

THE NAVAL MANŒUVRES IN ENGLAND.

When the last mail left England the naval manœuvres around the coasts were in full swing and several battles had been lost and won. War was declared on Monday afternoon, August 1st. The attack in the English Channel was assigned to the squadron under Admiral Fremantle, the defence being committed to Admiral Hewett. The hostile squadron mustered on Saturday about twenty miles south-west of the Scilly Isles, and the defending vessels were hovering about the Channel, on the look-out for the attack between Dover and Portland, the enemy being expected to force the Straits and enter the Thames. On Tuesday morning Admiral Fremantle was sighted off Falmouth, and in the course of the day he captured the port. The attacking squadron, consisting of the Agincourt, Black Prince, Iron Duke, and two turret-ships, arrived in the Bay, close to the mouth of the harbour, at daylight, and remained at anchor for several hours. About half-past one in the afternoon they again got under weigh and steamed slowly out, keeping the Lizard to the west. The turret-ships went to sea for some distance. At three o'clock one of them returned to within a few miles of the other men-of-war, when some signalling from the Agincourt took place. The war-ships then prepared for action, with the result that the following telegram was despatched by Admiral Fremantle to the Admiralty :—"Falmouth taken ; forts destroyed ; eighteen large merchant vessels, coal stores, and numerous small craft burned." The Admiralty are looking forward with much interest to Admiral Hewett's explanation of Admiral Fremantle's success. It is presumed that Admiral Hewett was "caught napping" by his adversary, seeing that the hostile fleet was permitted to remain undisturbed at Falmouth for about four hours, during which time Admiral Hewett should have been well informed of the enemy's whereabouts, and have taken steps to intercept the squadron on its departure from Falmouth. The Admiralty had supplied the defending force with a special staff of naval signalmen to line the whole of the south coast.

Following up the advantage gained, on Wednesday night, two of the enemy's vessels managed to slip through the defending forces in the Channel, and forced their way right up the Straits. Some severe fighting took place about one o'clock on Thursday morning off Dover, and about nine o'clock Admiral Hewett, with the Minotaur, Monarch, Sultan, and Mercury, passed through the Downs, giving chase to the enemy. Notwithstanding the efforts of the defenders, however, Admiral Fremantle's squadron consisting of the Agincourt, Imperieuse, Curlew, Monawk, Archer, Black Prince, and Iron Duke, arrived at the Nore and captured the entrances to the Thames and Medway. During the fighting in the Downs Nordenfelt guns exploded on the Black Prince and Curlew, and inflicted serious injuries upon a number of the men who were standing around. Six of the wounded were conveyed to Melville Hospital in steam-pinnaces. The Curlew had to put into Sheerness Harbour owing to an accident to her machinery. After his successful exploit in the Thames, Admiral Fremantle sailed north.

There has also been some sharp fighting on the west coast between the squadrons commanded by Vice-Admiral Baird and Commodore Fitzroy ; but here the chances of war have been reversed, the invaders having been worsted. The enemy appeared off Holyhead early on Wednesday morning. The defending force, being apprised by signal of their arrival, steamed out to meet them, and heavy firing was soon afterwards heard out at sea. The greatest excitement was caused in the town at night by the report that the hostile fleet was sighted off the coast of Anglesea, and would attempt to land an attacking force. Three gun-boats and four torpedo-craft proceeded to sea ; but on making an inspection of the supposed enemy they found that the line of war vessel consisted of the ironclads Hercules, Belleisle, Hotspur, Rupert, the cruiser Mersey, and the armed tug Hearty, which form part of the defending fleet under Admiral Baird, having in charge the ironclads Ajax, Devastation, Edinburgh, Neptune, and Shannon, which had been captured by them during a naval engagement of twenty-one hours' duration. They were at first steering a considerable distance outside the Skerries and were scarcely discernible ; but later on they took a southerly course, and could easily be seen from shore. The Hydra and the gun-boat Sabrina, with a number of torpedo-boats, came into the Mersey in the evening, and cruised about the Queen's Channel in the vicinity of the bar, it being rumoured that the remainder of the attacking squadron would endeavour to approach disguised from the north. A bright full moon, however, proved unfavourable to the expected night attack, and up to Thursday evening no shot had been fired in the Mersey.

A serious affray took place, on Wednesday Aug. 3 at the Kilrush Harbour Regatta, between the police and some of the men of the 7th Brigade of Artillery, late the Clare Militia, just disbanded after the annual training. The police endeavoured to arrest some drunken men, whereupon they were attacked by the soldiers, who called them "Balfour's bullies." The police were struck with sticks and stones, and were driven towards the town, although they used their batons freely. Upon the arrival of reinforcements the disturbance was quelled and some arrests were made.

Miss Florence Macnaghten, of Runkerry House, Bushmills, north of Ireland, has just performed a remarkable swimming feat under very peculiar circumstances. She was seeking to persuade a fisherman to become a teetotaller, and he promised to do so provided Miss Macnaghten undertook to swim the Bay between Blackrock and Port Ballantrae, a distance of about a mile. The young lady accepted the challenge, and accomplished the undertaking in thirty-nine minutes, with the result that the fisherman donned the blue ribbon and signed the temperance pledge.

THE WRECK OF THE TASMANIA.

The hearing of the investigation respecting the stranding and consequent loss of the steamship Tasmania off the coast of Corsica in April last was continued before Mr. Rothery.

Dr. Raikes and Mr. Baden-Powell appeared for the Solicitor to the Board of Trade ; Mr. C. Hall, Q.C., and Mr. Mansel Jones appeared for the Peninsular and Oriental Steamship Company, the owners of the Tasmania ; and Mr. Philip Myburgh, Q.C., and Mr. Howard Smith for the officers.

Mr. and Mrs. Bliss, passengers, and Mr. Henry William Powell, surgeon, were examined, but their evidence, in all its material particulars, has already been reported.

Richard Cole, quartermaster, who was not called at the first inquiry, said that on the morning of the casualty it was his watch from 4 till 8, and that at 4 o'clock he saw the second mate, who was the officer of the watch, in the chart-room. He saw nobody on the bridge but the man at the wheel. Witness went ashore in the mail boat, having previously got into the gig, which was struck by a heavy sea and smashed. He believed that if those on the beach had persevered they could have launched the mail boat, but when one of the crew refused to go in her the passengers said "Well, if the crew are going to give up, it is time for us to give up also."

In cross-examination by Mr. Myburgh, the witness admitted that he had never before told anybody that he saw the mate in the chart-room at 4 o'clock.

George William Bird, the third officer, repeated his former evidence, and said that he remained in the lifeboat when she left the ship with the second and fourth officers because the captain told him to remain. The captain said that the second officer, when he got ashore, was to go for assistance, and that witness was then to take charge of the boat and bring her back to the ship as soon as possible.

The inquiry was again ajourned.

The case for the Board of Trade was concluded on Saturday, July 30. It will be remembered that the first inquiry had reached this stage when it abruptly terminated in consequence of the death of one of the Assessors.

Mr. Hall now called Captain Angovie, the P. and O. Company's marine superintendent, who produced the drawings of the Tasmania showing the details of her construction. He stated that she was nearly a new vessel, being only two years old, and was fitted with all modern improvements. Her value at the time of her loss was about £120,000. The company were their own insurers. The ship had six watertight bulkheads, all up to the main deck and so strongly was she built that she was still hanging together on the rocks. The total cubical contents of her boats was largely in excess of the Board of Trade requirements. She was also provided with 155 lifebelts, one being hung up over each berth. In addition to these lifebelts for the passengers there were 12 lifebelts for each lifeboat one for each thwart and there were also 12 lifebuoys on deck. Of the six officers of the vessel four held master's certificate, and one of the four held an extra master's certificate. Witness was a master marine and had had great experience in the P. and O. Company's service.

What is your opinion of a Lascar crew such as the Tasmania had ?—I think they are very good. I prefer them to Europeans for our special work. We have a larger number than if we had Europeans.

Are they amenable to discipline ?—They are, and never refuse duty. We generally have 600 or 700 of them in the port of London, and we never have any trouble with them.

Mr. Hall.—I do not want to take away the character of English sailors, but do you find that when you are in London Lascars do not go ashore and drink ? Witness.—No, they do not. We always find them very sober.

In answer to the Commissioner, the witness said that he had been through the Straits of Bonifacio a number of times, but he did not believe that he ever steered a course such as the Tasmania was stated to have steered. Captain Perrin, the master of the Tasmania, was an officer in whom he had perfect confidence. He was a most careful and smart man, and witness had no reason to believe that he would steer a course which witness would not consider a safe course.

Captain Burkitt, engaged in the British India Steamship Company's service, said that for the last ten years he had been running between London and Calcutta and other Eastern ports with Lascar crews. He always found them good and reliable sailors, especially having regard to the nature of the service in which they were employed. He had also found them to behave equally well in cold climates ; they seemed to bear the cold very well. In a ship of 4,000 tons manned by Lascars he would consider eight Europeans—six quartermasters, a boatswain and a gunner—quite sufficient in addition to the officers.

The Commissioner.—Are Lascars good boatmen.

Witness.—Very good.

They are not quite so strong as Europeans ?—Not quite ; but we have a few more of them.

Just so. You do not consider them quite so good as Europeans ?—Not quite.

Captain Hutchinson, marine superintendent to the British India Steam Navigation Company, stated that from 1869 to 1882 he sailed with Lascar crews. He always found them to behave well. On two occasions he had the misfortune to get ashore, and on both occasions the Lascars did exceedingly well. He once experienced very bad weather in the Bay of Bengal, when his vessel was in great danger for nearly a week being at the time some 600 miles from land. The Lascars then did what was required of them efficiently and with success, the ship being brought safely to port under canvas. On another occasion he was the junior officer of a vessel that broke down at the entrance to the Persian Gulf, and he had to go ashore for assistance. His boat was manned by eight Lascars, who then pulled a distance of a hundred miles. He did not believe that Europeans could have rowed that distance, owing to the excessive heat. The Lascars rowed both night and day.

Did your company take to employing European crews at one time instead of Lascars ?—Yes ; they tried it for six or nine months in about six ships, but they went back to Lascars.

Did they find that on the whole Lascars were preferable to Europeans ?—Yes, and more reliable. Man for man, the wages of Lascars are lower than those paid to Europeans, but for a whole crew the wages are about the same.

Captain Beer, of the Clan Line of steamers, trading to India and China, said that he had had very considerable experience with Lascar crews. He liked them very much and preferred them to Europeans. They were able to stand longer hours than Europeans, and could work longer without food and without rest. He had been at Glasgow in the depth of winter, with the deck covered with snow and ice ; even then he found the Lascars to work and behave well. Of course, they felt the cold, but they worked all the same.

Captain Marr, of the Anchor line of steamers, trading to Calcutta, gave evidence to a similar effect.

Robert Leslie, the chief engineer of the Tasmania, stated that the men who died on deck after the stranding were Seedie boys and Portuguese, and not Lascars.

Mr. Myburgh called Captain Hull, late of the Hydrographer's Department at the Admiralty, who stated that he had marked off on the chart the courses stated by the second officer to have been steered by the Tasmania. If these courses were actually steered the vessel ought to have passed from a mile and a third to a mile and a half to the southward of the Monachi rocks. On these courses she would be within the area over which Cape Feno light was visible for a distance of over two miles. There was not the least danger in a vessel getting within the range of Cape Feno light so long as Cape Pertusato and Cape Feno lights were kept open. From what witness had heard of the evidence in this case there was nothing in the state of the weather to lead the captain to suppose that Cape Feno light would be obscured.

Mr. Hall then addressed the Court on behalf of the P. and O. Company, and said it had not been suggested throughout the inquiry that when the vessel left India on this voyage she was otherwise than perfectly and thoroughly equipped. Her boat accommodation was largely in excess of the requirements of the Board of Trade, and, in addition to a number of life buoys on deck, a lifebelt was provided for each of the 144 passengers on board. The only question raised with regard to the officers of the vessel was as to whether the captain was not more or less incapacitated by ill-health. But the suggestion that Captain Perrin's health was such as to unfit him for his duties was absolutely disproved by the evidence and he (Mr. Hall doubted very much whether any vessel ever left this country on a voyage to India and back which, so far as her owners were concerned, was better officered than was the Tasmania. As to the crew, the evidence was that it was composed of 55 Europeans and 105 natives, 40 of the latter being deck hands. It had been suggested that a Lascar crew was not a proper crew for such a vessel as the Tasmania, but not a single scrap of evidence had been adduced in support of the suggestion. If there had been any ground for the contention the Board of Trade could have called masters of vessels to prove that Lascars were not reliable or that they were not fit to man large vessels of this class. The evidence before the Court showed beyond all doubt that the Lascars on board the Tasmania did their duty and did it well. The suggestion that Lascars were employed in order to save money was now shown to be entirely without foundation. As a matter of fact, he believed that Lascars were slightly more expensive than European crews. He also contended that the allegations which had been made as to looting having taken place on board the Tasmania after the stranding were now seen to be utterly groundless.

Mr. Myburgh, for the officers of the vessel had not concluded his speech when

The Court adjourned.

The Board of Trade Inquiry into the wreck of the Tasmania was resumed on August 2. Mr. Myburgh addressed the Court on behalf of the officers of the Tasmania, urging the extreme improbability of Fagg's evidence being correct. The second officer had denied that he concealed from the captain anything as to the course steered, and he ought to be believed by the Court. Fagg had not said anything until this second inquiry about the second officer's having told him to let the ship come to so gently that the captain would not notice it, and he had not said so to the Peninsular and Oriental Company nor to the Board of Trade officials before. He had not even hinted at such a thing. From the time the captain went below the vessel was in the charge of Mr. Curtis. He had to keep the course which, according to instructions left by the captain, was to be kept, and to see that currents were provided against, and he seemed to have been alive to the necessity for looking out for the Peno light, although not expecting to come within the range of it. Was it probable that an officer of such rank in the Peninsular and Oriental service, knowing that he was not clear of the land, would be so reckless as to be away from his post at the critical moment ? The Court could place implicit reliance upon what Mr. Watkins said, and he said that he had never known Mr. Curtis to go off the bridge before he was relieved. Was he, then, likely to have left the bridge for the sake of two or three minutes' extra rest ? If Mr. Curtis had left his post would not Fagg have mentioned it among his brother seamen ? Would it not have been a subject of conversation among them ? And then it would have been their bounden duty to mention it to the Board of Trade and the captain. As to the course set by Captain Perrin being a right one, he set a course which he considered would take him clear of the Monachi Rocks, and, if he had intended to alter that course he would, no doubt, have given instructions to call him at a certain hour. But he intended it to be the final course, and the question was—Was it too fine a course ? There was evidence that the current took the ship one and a-third mile out of her course, and ought allowance to have been made for that ? This was not a sailing but a powerful steam vessel ; she had gone through these straits before, and there was no reason for such a current to be expected, for it was usual for a heavy current to be preceded by wind. It was not so on this occasion, and, therefore, that ought not to be laid to Captain Perrin's charge. The cause of the disaster was unquestionably the abnormal set of the current. Fine as the course might have been, Captain Perrin was justified in setting it at the time. With regard to the behaviour of Mr. Watkins, that had been most exemplary throughout. So far as the officers were concerned every proper discipline was observed in regard to the manning and lowering of the boats.

Dr. Raikes said that as far as the selection of the officers of the Tasmania was concerned nothing could be said against the Peninsular and Oriental Company. The Court might disabuse their minds of the idea that Captain Perrin was in such a state of health as to be unfitted for the command of the vessel. The law allowed vessels to be manned by Lascar crews, but Europeans were relied upon for a backbone. The question was whether there was a sufficient proportion of Europeans among the crew. The regulations for boat drill had not been carried out in full detail. With regard to currents preceding wind in the Mediterranean, one would think it would be a matter of common knowledge that there was a liability to encounter surface currents there. Among the points on which the Board of Trade desired the opinion of the Court was the one whether it was justifiable to leave the officer in charge with a chart which had not the Monachi Rocks marked. The greater part of the loss of life among the Lascar seamen no doubt occurred from their being exposed on deck to the weather throughout the night.

The Wreck Commissioner said that the Court required some time to consider its judgment.

HOW INDIAN PRINCES ARE TREATED IN ENGLAND.

An Anglo-Indian correspondent contributes the following to the *Pall Mall Gazette* :—I was talking the other day to a distinguished Anglo-Indian official respecting the unfortunate way in which the Asiatic chiefs who came to England to participate in the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee have been treated, and he expressed surprise that a matter which has excited so much attention in our Eastern Empire has excited little or no comment in home journals. The reason why the London papers have remained silent so long is, I fancy, mainly attributable to the fact that while everybody has been talking about the affair, few appear to know exactly what it is that the princes have to complain of. If you will permit me I will briefly refer to one or two circumstances which will throw some light on the subject. I begin with Maharajah Holkar as he is the most considerable of all the princes who have visited England in this memorable year. The Maharaja of Indore, as your readers are aware, stayed away from the Imperial Institute function, and abruptly left London for the continent the next day without, I believe, taking formal leave of her Majesty. I am not concerned to defend his Highness. Possibly he is brusque and self-willed. Admitting that he is all that his detractors say, I contend that no justification exists for allowing him to depart with the impression that he was not being treated with the respect and consideration due to a ruler who in India is entitled to a salute of twenty-one guns. I am told on what I consider to be good authority that the Maharajah was brought to this country by Sir Lepel Griffin strongly against his will, and that the Agent General to the Governor-General for Central India has been called upon by Viscount Cross for an explanation. I also learn that the Queen is taking considerable interest in the inquiries that are going on. It has been stated, or rather insinuated, in the Anglo-Indian press that not only Maharajah Holkar, but all the princes had pressure put upon them to come to England for the Jubilee. That is not the case, so far at least as the Kattywar chiefs are concerned. I asked one of the princes with whom I have the honour to be acquainted if he and the other two potentates associated with him as a deputation from her Majesty's feudatories in

INDIAN TOPICS IN PARLIAMENT.

A DANGER IN THE RED SEA.

MR. LAFONE asked the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs if the Government was aware that in about lat. 14.24 N., long. 42.42 E., right in the middle of the fair way in the Red Sea, on the track over which some three hundred vessels pass per month, there lay a hidden rock on which two steamers had been wrecked within the last seven months; and if they were taking steps, or knew of steps being taken, to blow up this rock or to define its position either by buoys or otherwise in order to prevent further casualities.

Sir J. Furgusson: The Admiralty have already sent two surveying vessels to find the alleged danger, and, although they have made diligent search in the places indicated by the masters of two vessels which are stated to have struck on it, they can find only deep water and no indication of a rock. The Admiralty and the Board of Trade are now considering what further steps can be taken to find the rock or to satisfy the mercantile marine that there is no rock at the spot indicated.

SIRDAR DILER-UL-MULK.

MR. M'AGAN asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether Sirdar Diler-ul-Mulk, who was attached to the Jubilee deputation from the Government of his Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad, was the same person who came to England to negotiate the conversion of the Nizam's State Railway with the present company; did the said Sirdar Diler-ul-Mulk obtain 83,000l. out of the sum subscribed for the said railway conversion, in addition to 16,000l. given to him for incidental expenses for performing the duty he came officially to England to execute; were the India Office authorities aware of the fact that he had been promised this sum by the late Prime Minister of Hyderabad, or was it true that, though in constant official communication with the authorities as to this conversion scheme, he never disclosed this fact to them, but led them to believe that he was to reap no pecuniary advantage for himself, and was only a disinterested negotiator, acting solely in the interest of the Government which had intrusted him with this duty; was it true, as stated in the *Times* of July 22, that there was a probability of this same Sirdar Diler-ul-Mulk being appointed one of the two Secretaries of State who, with the Premier, are to form the Cabinet of the Nizam; and had the Governor-General of India the right of vetoing the appointment of a Secretary of State of the Government of Hyderabad?

Sir J. Gorst said: The facts are substantially as stated in the first three paragraphs of the question. Neither the Secretary of State nor the Government of India was aware of the arrangement between the Sirdar and the late Sir Salar Jung. A proposal of the nature indicated in the fourth paragraph was mooted by the Nizam, but the proposal did not commend itself to the Government of India, and does not appear to have been further pressed by his Highness. As regards the fifth paragraph, Hyderabad is an independent State. Our influence over it is of a *quasi*-diplomatic character, and cannot easily be defined.

SALE OF OPIUM AND SPIRITS IN BURMA.

In reply to Mr. Bruce, Sir J. Gorst said: The Secretary of State is informed by the Viceroy that no orders relating either to the sale of opium or spirits in Upper Burma have been issued since the approval of the regulation of March 19, 1886. Under this regulation the sale of opium and spirits to Burmans was prohibited. All licences issued and now subsisting have been issued under regulations. The reports referred to have not yet been received by the Secretary of State and cannot therefore now be presented. On their arrival the Secretary of State will consider them and all other communications on the subject, with the view of giving Parliament all possible information. All licences to sell opium or spirits are only issued under condition that these articles shall not be sold to Burmans. The issue of licences cannot, in the opinion of the Secretary of State, be suspended, because then the importation of opium, the manufacture of spirits and the sale of both would at once be stimulated. The Secretary of State is informed that the whole subject of Burmese opium and liquor traffic is still under the consideration of the Chief Commissioner, and his proposals are not yet before the Government of India. But the Secretary of State will intimate to the Viceroy his opinion that the strongest precautions should be taken to prevent the sale of opium and spirits to Burmans and the issue of licences in places where the population is purely Burman.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

Mr. W. H. Smith, in answer to Sir G. Balfour, said the Under-Secretary for India had already prepared a memorandum relating to the Indian Budget, which would be distributed some days before the Indian Budget statement.

INDIAN ARMY REGULATIONS.

Colonel Hughes-Hallett asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether it was the intention of her Majesty's Government to grant compensation to those officers of her Majesty's Indian army who, by reason of the regulations issued by the Government of India in 1883 and 1884 limiting the periods of regimental command, had been deprived of their commands and in many cases relegated to half-pay.

Sir J. Gorst: The Government has no intention of granting compensation to officers who have to resign their commands under the regulations referred to. No officer is under those regulations relegated to half-pay. The Secretary of State is of opinion that the appointment of a committee to inquire into these matters would not be productive of any public advantage.

THE MADRAS MILITARY FUND.

In reply to Colonel Hughes-Hallett, Sir J. Gorst said: The assets and liabilities of the Madras Military Fund were transferred to the Secretary of State for India in Council by the Act 29 Vict., c. 18. The rules of the fund are still in existence and the pensions and allowances granted by the rules from a direct charge on the revenue of India. In the report of the actuaries, dated Jan. 31, 1863, it was estimated that the surplus on April 30, 1858, was 123,760*l.*, and that it was increasing at the rate of about 10,000*l.* per annum Subscriptions and donations were consequently reduced 10 per cent. from June 1864. When the fund was handed over to the Government in 1866 the surplus was estimated at 132,000*l.* This surplus was absorbed by the grant of large concessions made to the subscribers in the shape of increased benefits by the Secretary of State. The capital of the fund was absorbed in the revenues of India from the date of its transfers to the Secretary of State for India in Council and no separate account has since been kept. There is no objection to this correspondence being published. It was in consequence of the changes made in the constitution of the Indian army that notice was given by the Secretary of State for India in Council that he was willing to take over the fund. The transfer was, however, the voluntary act of the subscribers, carried by the majority of votes required by the rules. The Act of Parliament authorises the Secretary of State to assume the management of the fund, and does not preclude him from granting benefits in addition to those secured by the Act. In accordance with this provision increased benefits were granted in 1867 which absorbed the estimated surplus in the fund at the date of the transfer.

HOSPITALS FOR WOMEN IN INDIA.

In answer to Sir J. Lubbock, Sir J. Gorst said: The reasons given by the Government of India for limiting to five years the appointment of a female medical officer to the Cama Hospital at Bombay were:—(1) the possibility of hereafter providing for the maintenance of the Cama Hospital on the grant-in-aid system; (2) the fact that the medical education of women in India is yet only in its infancy. The Secretary of State knows no reason why there should be any difference in the conditions of service of male and female medical officers, and he will commend an equality of treatment to the consideration of the Government of India. The Secretary of State has not heard of the suspension of any benefactions for the erection of hospitals for women in India from the cause stated.

TEAK FORESTS IN BURMA.

In answer to Mr. Hunter, Sir J. Gorst said: The inquiry promised by me on July 15 is being made by means of a despatch, and sufficient time has not elapsed to obtain an answer from the Government of India. The Government of India have not yet furnished the Secretary of State with information as to the steps they are taking to ascertain and improve the condition of the teak forests, nor as to the result of their inquiries. It has been alleged that the Government of India are under legal obligations to the British Burma Company by reason of certain contracts entered into between that Company and King Theebaw. The extent of the obligations has not been determined, but the Government of India does not contemplate the grant of any further monopoly of teak beyond the rights, if any, which the British Burma Company already possess.

RUSSO-AFGHAN FRONTIER.

In reply to Sir W. Barttelot, Sir J. Fergusson said: The statement as to the Afghan boundary is not correct. The Russian frontier is advanced 11½ miles towards Herat by the new arrangement. But this change has no strategical importance. The amount of land given up by Afghanistan in consequence of the restoration to the Saryk Turcomans of the lands previously occupied by them on the Kushk and Kashar is estimate at 825 square miles. The lands claimed by Russia near the Oxus and now conceded to Afghanistan are computed at 770 square miles, leaving a balance against Afghanistan of 55 square miles. In actual value the advantage is on the side of Afghanistan. On the whole the settlement is equitable in the opinion of her Majesty's Government.

In reply to Mr. A. O'Connor, Sir J. Fergusson said: The lands have been assigned as much as possible according to existing possession, those now depastured by the Saryk Turcomans being left to them, and similarly those in possession of the Ameer and his subjects to Afghanistan.

THE PROPOSED COUP D'ETAT IN FRANCE.

M. DELAFOSSE, the Bonapartist deputy charged with tempting General Boulanger to a *coup d'etat*, has given a full account of his relations with him. After explaining that the difficulties with Germany would have made General Boulanger's fall perilous and humiliating, and that he accordingly attended the General's reception and accepted an invitation to dinner, M. Delafosse adds:—

One day after the Easter recess, when the Pagny incident had just been settled, I congratulated him on the revival of the military spirit which I had witnessed among our population. I added that his personal popularity had thereby increased, and that that movement of opinion, destined to increase in proportion as disgust with parliamentary anarchy arose, must necessarily lead him to become master if he chose to utilize it. If the General felt that I preferred a military dictatorship, failing a more regular system, to parliamentarism, I do not dispute that he was right. It is now-a-days a very common opinion, and is almost everywhere professed; but that I went to him with a plan of conspiracy and to negotiate a *coup d'etat* with him is an absurdity. It takes M. Laur's peculiar eyesight to confuse a chance conversation with a plot. Has he not intimated that ninety-four generals attempted a military seduction? Well, I have the proof in this very interview that M. Laur misunderstood. At the time of the Pagny affair I asked General Baulanger "Are we ready?" "perfectly," he replied, "France will never be better prepared." Never! perhaps he was mistaken, but he thought so. He added: "I have been visited by a hundred general officers and colonels, who all said to me 'Allons y donc!'" This was the expression of generous and quite military impatience. How can it be regarded as an attempt at seduction and sedition?

WOOLWICH ARSENAL.

THE Army and Navy Estimates Committee on Tuesday, Aug. 2, (Lord R. Churchill presiding) was engaged on an inquiry into the administration of Woolwich Arsenal Major-General Alderson, Director of Artillery and Stores, was again under examination. In reply to the Chairman, he said there was not one single head at Woolwich Arsenal who was responsible for the whole arsenal. There was no account laid before Parliament which would show the cost of the supervising officers as compared with the wages paid to the workmen. He had not revised the establishments with the view of ascertaining whether any economies could be effected or not, because he had always considered that a certain amount of power must be retained to meet emergencies and be prepared for a sudden expansion of work, though he admitted that some of the lower clerks might be reduced. Examined with reference to the proposed reorganization of the arsenal, he said that it was true that the main recommendation was the appointment of another highly paid officer as head superintendent of the Arsenal, who was to be in addition to the existing officers. Lord Morley's Committee thought that such an officer would cure the defects which existed at Woolwich, and he most certainly shared the view that the arsenal should be under one head. The supervision of the arsenal by such an officer had been necessary for the last ten years, though he would not admit that during that period the arsenal had been carried on without "any" supervision. He admitted that it had been carried on without "any adequate" supervision. In reference to the comparative cost of producing guns at Woolwich and at private factories, he held that they could be made cheaper at Woolwich than under contract. Sir J. Whitworth, however, had offered a contract for heavy guns at a lower price than Woolwich could produce them at; but he would not admit that that contradicted his former statement, because he believed that Sir J Whitworth would be a loser by the contract. He undertook to produce at the next sitting information as to the cost of turning out shells.

EXTRAORDINARY MURDER CASE.

THE trial of Israel Lipski, a Polish Jew, aged twenty-two, for the wilful murder of Miriam Angel, a young married Jewess, by poisoning her with nitric acid, at 16, Batty-street, Whitechapel, was concluded at the Central Criminal Court on Saturday, July 30. After a brief consulation the jury returned a verdict of Guilty. Mr. Justice Stephen then sentenced the prisoner to death. Mr. Hayward, the solicitor for the defence of Lipski, has received instructions to spare no pains to procure the reprieve of the prisoner. Accordingly a form of petition has been drawn up for presentation to the Home Secretary, setting forth the points which have been raised in Lipski's favour. These are the fact that more nitric acid was found on Lipski's coat than was proved to have been purchased by him, and also the fact that he was unconscious at the time of his discovery and that that state, as proved by the medical evidence, did not arise from the effects of the acid. Mr. Hayward has had interviews with the prisoner and he resolutely adheres to the statement which he originally made as to how he came to be in the bed-room of the murdered woman—namely, that he was met on the stairs by two men whom he had employed, and that one of them put some nitric acid on his face and kicked and knocked him about, finally pushing him under the bed in an unconscious state. He also denies the locking of the door on the inside. Lipski is a Polish Jew who came over from Warsaw about two years ago in consequence of the Russian persecution of Jews. His real name is Loebelski, and his parents live in Warsaw, but are too poor to come to London. The expenses of Lipski's defence have been defrayed by subscription among some of the leading jews in London.

THE ORIENTAL INSTITUTE.

A GARDEN party was held on Aug. 2 at the Oriental Institute, Working, at which the members of the Conference on the Law of Nations and other distinguished visitors were present. On July 30 the members of the Victoria Institute, with their President, Professor Stokes (President of the Royal Society, paid a visit to the Institute at Working. They were met by several distinguished Orientalists, including Professor Darmestetter, Dr. Hyde Clarke, and some members of the Council of the Society of Arts, as also by Dr. Sieveking, President of the Hanseatic High Court of Appeal, and other members of the Conference on the Law of Nations. Dr. Jean Paul Richter, Dr. Phéne, and many persons distinguished in art and literature were also present. The guests were received by the President of the Institute, Dr. G. W. Leitner, who has recently returned from India. A mosque has been erected for the benefit of Mahomedan students, and a memorial house in honour of the late Sir Salar Jung is in course of construction.

MAJOR EVANS BELL.

A MEETING of Indians and Englishmen was held at Westminster Palace Hotel on July 30 to adopt an address to Major Evans Bell thanking him for his services to the princes and people of India and expressing sympathy with him in his present illness. The Hon. Dadabhai Naoroji took the chair. Letters of sympathy with the object of the meeting were read from Professor F. W. Newman, Professor Max Muller, Mr. Richard, M.P., Mr. Woodall, M.P., Dr. Clark, M.P., Judge Thomas Hughes, and others. The chairman testified to the great good done by Major Evans Bell to the princes and people of India, and instanced the very valuable services rendered to Maharajah Holkar and the State of Mysore. He expressed his gratification that the council of the Indian Society had passed a resolution acknowledging the labours of Major Bell for the welfare of India. Mr. Martin Wood read the address, and Lord Stanley of Alderley moved its adoption. Mr. L. Narayan seconded the motion, which was spoken to by Mr. W. Digby, Mr. Chesson, and Mr. Mull. Mr. S. Jahangir, magistrate of the Native State of Baroda, and Captain Smith also took part in the proceedings. Mr. G. Bell thanked the meeting for the honour done to his brother.

THE SUKKUR BRIDGE.

THE Sukkur Bridge has just been completed at the works of Messrs. Westwood, Baillie, and Co., London Yard, Poplar. A noticeable feature about the work is the erection of probably one of the finest pieces of scaffolding which has ever been built, and which has been a conspicuous object on the banks of the Thames at Poplar and for miles around. It is 400 feet long by 120 feet wide, and 180 feet high, with about 2,600 loads of timber, which, if laid out, would, measure 24 lineal miles, the weight of the bolts, nails, and other ironworks being about 40 tons. The contract has taken about two years to complete, the bridge having to be temporarily erected at the works previous to being sent out to India.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere, at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

SUPERIOR OLD
HIGH CLASS COGNAC BRANDY.

SHIPPED by Alexandre et Cie., of Barbezieux, to the late Firm of B. Warburton and Co., as supplied to Messes and Clubs, &c., one, two, three and four diamonds, at Rs. 26, 30, 34, and 38 per dozen, respectively.

ORDINARY PEG BRANDY.

Jules Lennox and Co.'s Anchor Brand, at Rs. 21 per doz.
Em. LaGrange and Co.'s 3 Cock Brand, at Rs. 18 " "

The above prices are subject to 5 per cent. discount for Cash.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS,
11, MILITARY SQUARE, BOMBAY.

PARSEEISM AND ITS PLACE IN HISTORY

A LECTURE READ BY

PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER

(in pamphlet form)

Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.

Annas 2. Post free.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DR. DE ROOS'
CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR
VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from langour and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies should provide themselves with this important article o health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance o returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion, renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For Consumption of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle, The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c

DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder and diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing atone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages 1s., 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s. and 33s.

THE MOST WONDERFUL PILLS IN THE WORLD
DR. DE ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE
LIFE PILLS

Which speedily, and almost magically, remove pain and disease of whatever nature, restore cheerfulness to the spirits, vigour to the body, and strength and life to the blood on which health and life depend; they do not contain a particle of mercury, but are purely vegetable; and for all affections of the liver, flatulency, bile, sick headache, dizziness, loss of appetite, lowness of spirits, the sensations of fullness at the pit of the stomach, pains between the shoulders, and the distress arising from indigestion and general debility they will be found of unexampled efficacy. They act mildly on the bowels without pain or griping, impart strength to the stomach, promote a healthy action of the liver, clear the skin, remove shallowness and pimples, purify the blood, brace the nerves, and marvellously invigorate the whole system. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. 4s. 6d., 11s. and 33s. per box.

Every package of Dr. De Roos' preparations bears the British Government Stamp with the words—"WALTER DE ROOS, London," in White Letters on a Red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners, without which none can possibly be genuine. DR. DE ROOS' world-famed medicines may be obtained of Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona; COOPER, MADON & Co., (Limited), Bombay and Poona; B. PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay & Poona; H. A. GREYER & Co., Bombay; BARRIE & Co., Madras; WEST & Co., Madras; WEST, Brigade Road, Bangalore; LYALL, Allahabad; B. G. MATHOOR, Medical Agency, Pegumundee, Agra; DOOLY SUNG and LALL SING, Delhi and Ajmere; BATHGATE & Co., Calcutta; SMITH, STANISTREET & Co., Calcutta; PEAKE, ALLEN & Co. Lucknow; BALL, HOBSON & Co., Umballa; MAITLAND & Co., and HUDSON & Co., Colombo; and all the principal Merchants in India.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The public are respectfully informed that DR. DE ROOS' Pills are not sold in *loose* quantities, but only in packages, at the aforementioned prices. Intending purchasers are specially cautioned not to be deluded into buying *so-called* "Guttæ Vitæ" or "Renal Pills," but in every case specially to ask for (and accept no other but) DR. DE ROOS' "Guttæ Vitæ" or DR DE ROOS' "Renal Pills."

IMPORTANT TO YOUNG MEN.—Debilitated and nervous sufferers should read the "Medical Adviser," by DR. DE ROOS, on secret abuses, nervous debility, depression of spirit and confirmed melancholy too frequently traceable to certain pernicious habits acquired in early life. Price one Rupee of any of the Agents for DR. DE ROOS Medicines.

DIAMOND DYES.

ECONOMY
IN
DRESSING!

Any fabric or fancy article can be easily and perfectly colored to any shade by using the

DIAMOND DYES.

They are the only dyes manufactured with full directions given for coloring WOOL, SILK, and COTTON GOODS. All colors fast and durable. BLACK, BROWN, GREEN, BLUE, SCARLET, CARDINAL, RED, NAVY BLUE, SEAL BROWN, OLIVE GREEN, TERRA COTTA and 20 other best colors. Each packet will color one to four pounds of goods. If you have never used dyes try these at once. You will be delighted. Price 6d. a packet, 27 colored samples and a pretty story book given free of charge by the dealer.

DIAMOND GOLD,
SILVER,
BRONZE, and
COPPER PAINTS

for gilding Fancy Baskets, Frames Lamps, Chandeliers, and for al kinds of ornamental work. Equa to any of the high-priced kinds Price 6d. a packet.

ARTIST'S BLACK

for Ebonising Furniture and wooden or metallic article no other preparation equals the Diamond Artist's Black. One trial will convince any one of its great usefulness. Price of Artist's Black, 6d.

For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers

WELLS AND RICHARDSON CO.,
58, Shoe Lane, Charterhouse Street, London, E. C.
Trade and Native dealers supplied at wholesale prices.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Limited,
Bombay Poona and Byculla.

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA.

Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.

GUARANTEED PURE SOLUBLE COCOA OF THE FINEST QUALITY.

WITHOUT SUGAR OR ADMIXTURE.

COCOATINA is the best Cocoa for INDIA and the COLONIES, *keeping for years in all climates*, being in a concentrated form. Made instantaneously with boiling water, and palatable without milk.

The FACULTY pronounce it the "most nutritious, perfectly digestible beverage for *Breakfast, Luncheon, or Supper*;" and invaluable for Invalids and Young Children. Being absolutely "all Cocoa," with the excess of fat extracted, is four times the strength of preparations thickened yet weakened with arrowroot, starch, &c., and in reality cheaper than such mixtures, a teaspoonful to a breakfast cup costing less than one halfpenny.

Celebrated for remarkable Sustaining Properties. Specially adapted for Early Breakfasts.

Adopted as a Medical Comfort in the Royal Navy.

Retailed by Chemists, Grocers, &c., in Air-tight Tins, at 1s. 6d., 3s., 5s. 6d., &c.

WHOLESALE BY THE SOLE PROPRIETORS.

H. SCHWEITZER & Co., 10, Adam Street, Strand, London, W.C.

AND ALL WHOLESALE HOUSES.

NEAVE'S FOOD FOR INFANTS

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST FARINACEOUS FOOD

GROWING CHILDREN — FIRST ESTABLISHED 1825 — INVALIDS & THE AGED

HEALTH AND CHILDHOOD PROMOTED BY NEAVE'S FARINACEOUS FOOD

LANCET—"Carefully prepared and highly nutritious."

BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL—"Well adapted for Children, Aged People, and Invalids."

IN ONE-POUND CANISTERS, ONE SHILLING EACH.

SOLD EVERYWHERE

WHOLESALE OF THE MANUFACTURER.

TRADE MARK.

J. R. NEAVE & CO., FORDINGBRIDGE, ENGLAND.

VAUGHAN-JONES'

EXTRA "C.I.G." OLD

(Registered Trade Mark)

HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY

Special Blend of the Finest Campbeltown, Islay, and Blended Glenlivets.

* ** ***

C. DAY & CO., SOLE AGENTS, LONDON;

ALSO FOR THE FAMOUS

"JOHN JAMESON" BOTTLED WHISKEY.

Retail of the Great Eastern Hotel Company, Calcutta, and all dealers throughout India.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies,
Tart Fruits, Potted Meats.

PURVEYORS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

Preserved Fish, Soups, Game,
Sausages, Hams, Bacon and Cheese

May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.

ALL GENUINE GOODS ARE LABELLED

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,

SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR

LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Apenta

THE ONLY TASTELESS APERIENT.

HUNGARIAN

NATURAL MINERAL WATER.

Highest Award at the International Medical Exhibition, London, 1881.

ÆSCULAP GIVES IMMEDIATE RELIEF AND ULTIMATE CURE IN ALL CASES OF CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, AFFECTIONS OF THE STOMACH AND LIVER, GOUT, HEADACHE, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, NEURALGIA, GRAVEL AND KIDNEY AFFECTIONS.

INVALUABLE FOR CORRECTING THE ILL EFFECTS OF ERROR OR EXCESS IN DIET.

ÆSCULAP COMBINES IN THE HIGHEST DEGREE THE APERIENT PROPERTIES OF ALL OTHER MINERAL WATERS WITH GREATER ALKALINITY AND NONE OF THEIR DEBILITATING INFLUENCE AND UNPLEASANT TASTE.

ÆSCULAP IS UNSURPASSED FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

THE ÆSCULAP BITTER WATER COMPANY, LIMITED, 38, SNOW HILL, HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON, E.C.

AND BUDA PESTH.

AGENTS:—KEMP & Co., Ld., for Bombay and the Presidency.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY

Gold Medal, Paris Exhibition, 1878.

"THE CREAM OF OLD IRISH WHISKIES."

PURE, MILD and MELLOW.

DELICIOUS, and VERY WHOLESOME.

The Prize Medal, Dublin Exhibition, 1865.

20, GREAT TITCHFIELD STREET, LONDON, W.

KNAP'S PATENT IMPROVED

ROOT STEAM BOILER

WITH

KNAP'S PATENT INDESTRUCTIBLE METALLIC JOINTS.

Advantages:

PERFECT SAFETY from disastrous explosions.

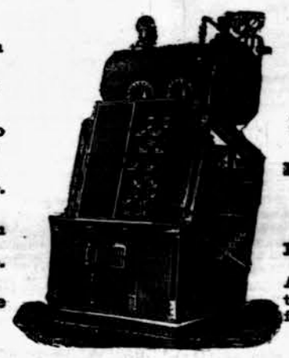
DRY STEAM produced very quickly.

HIGH PRESSURES up to 300 lbs. per square inch safely obtained.

ABSENCE of PRIMING.

PERFECT CIRCULATION of the Water in Tubes, preventing the Accumulation of Scale.

THE JOINTS last as long as the Boiler, and are easily made and disconnected.



Advantages:

SIMPLICITY of construction.

DURABILITY.

FACILITY of Erection and Repairs.

ECONOMY in FUEL. Will burn wood or any combustible rubbish.

They have a PERFECT JOINT—NO MORE PERISHABLE PACKINGS, with their constant leakage and frequent need of replenishment.

FOR EXPORT TO THE COLONIES they are especially serviceable by reason of the small cubical contents of packages.

FOR TRANSPORT through mountainous districts they are unrivalled. The Largest Boiler can be packed so that no package exceeds 150 lbs.

KNAP'S PATENT INDESTRUCTIBLE METALLIC JOINTS admit of the unequal expansion of the Tubes, and thereby prevent any leakage of the Joints. We have the sole use of this Patent.

PENNEY & CO., LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

NOTICES.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling wate or milk.

Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labels thus:—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.

ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

PROPRIETORS,
LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES
DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

EXPORT AGENTS.

BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES and Co., Coleman-street, London.
NEWBERY and SONS, 27, Newgate-street, London.
BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon-street, London.
SANGER and SON, Oxford-street, London
And all the London Wholesale Houses.
AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY,
SMITH, STANISTREET and Co.; BATHGATE and Calcutta.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER and Co.; BOLTON and Co.
AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY,
BARBIE Co.; DE L'CAUX and Co.; SCOTT-MASCURINE and Co.
AGENT FOR RANGOON,
THE RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.

CARIMBHOY JEEWAJEE,

GENERAL MERCHANT.

SUPPLIER OF PUBLIC WORKS, MUNICIPALITY AND RAILWAY REQUISITES.

CARPENTERS', ENGINEERING, & SMITHS' TOOLS
RULES—BOX, IVORY, AND STEEL.
TAPES—METALLIC, LINEN, AND STEEL.
LEVELS—WOOD, BRASS, AND IRON.
HUBB'S PADS AND BOXES LOCKS
GARDEN IMPLEMENTS AND PUMPS.
HOLLOWARE AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS.
&c., &c., &c.,
DOOR FIXTURES AND FASTENINGS, IN ALL VARIETIES.

10, LOHAR CHAWL, BOMBAY.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.

BY

JAMES DOUGLAS,

AUTHOR OF THE "BOOK OF BOMBAY."

In one handsome vol. of 430 pages, 8vo., Cloth-bound,

Rs. 5.

Can be had at the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office

CONTENTS.

CHAPTER I.
WESTERN INDIA: PAST AND PRESENT—Changes in Western India—Bombay not Founded—Desperadoes—The Merchant of the Olden Time—His Wealth altogether Fabulous—Child and Oxden—Matters now more Fairly Adjusted.

CHAPTER II.
CAVE TEMPLES OF WESTERN INDIA—Visitors in Past Times—Karli, Elephanta, &c.—Monks, Manner of Life—Kylas—How Caves Disappear—Decay of Ancient Faiths.

CHAPTER III.
BOMBAY CASTLE—Area—Weighing Book—Dr. Wills Amour—Captain Crabb—Dungeons—Big Bell.

CHAPTER IV.
MALABAR HILL—Walkeshwar—Lord of Sand—Old Temple—Stone of Regeneration—The Hill in 1842—Pilgrims in the Olden Time—Lady Falkland—View from Cape Bombaim.

CHAPTER V.
BOMBAY CATHEDRAL—Oxenden's Design—Child's Malversation—Opening Day, 1718—Skirting the Bangor—Associations—Tombs—Laus Deo.

CHAPTER VI.
AUNGIER'S CONVENTION—Facts of Land Question—Nature of Convention—Bombay a Seat of Commerce and Industrial Enterprise—Our Feudal Superiority—The Land of Bombay—Population at Different Times—Earth Hunger.

CHAPTER VII.
BOMBAY CIRCA, 1839—No Man's Land—Passage Out—Gastronomy in 1839—Europe Shops—Country Houses—Law, Justice and Police—Subjects of Conversation—Bombay Hunt and Races—Commercial Enterprise—Men of the Time.

CHAPTER VIII.
SIR CHARLES JAMES NAPIER, G.C.C.—Napier a Bombay Man—Portrait—Hard Riding—Wellington and Napier—The ther of the Devil—McMurdo of the Bloody Hand—Acquisition of Sind—Hard Times—Fame and Fortune—A Good Hater—His Contemporaries—Swearing at Large—Cardinal Points—E it Carolus.

CHAPTER IX.
ELIZA—Sterne—Abbé Raynal—Eliza's Tomb—Daniel Draper—Mrs. James Eliza's Letters—Donald Campbell of Barbreck—James Forbes' Account—A Ball in Apollo Street, 1772—The Destroying Angel of Belvidere—Ladies of the Period.

CHAPTER X.
HILL CLIMBING, EAST AND WEST—Ben Nevis—Kilts and Calves—Ben Lowers in Escalia—View from Ben Nevis—A Boulder in Motion—Heat in India—Dodging the Sun, Khandalla Gorge.

CHAPTER XI.
BOMBAY HARBOUR—Sagargad—Kolaba Fort—Chaul—Francis Xavier—The Prongs—Old Woman's Island—Commodore James—Butcher's Island—Hog Island—Sion's Desolation—Bassein—The Bombay Islands.

CHAPTER XII.
ANGLO-INDIAN GHOSTS—Lord Brougham—Henry Salt—Warren Hastings—Probable Ghosts at Surat—The Dapoorie Ghost—Colonel Wallace's Ghost—Bombay Mint Ghost—Spirits from the Vasty Deep.

CHAPTER XIII.
ELEPHANTA—Cloaca Maximæ—Big Snake at Elephanta—Tiger at Masagon—Who made Elephants—Decay—Henry Salt—Gibbon and Robertson—

PIANOS FOR INDIA.

THE WORLD RENOWNED

SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE PIANOS.

Iron Full Concert Grand. OVERSTRUNG. A POWERFUL INSTRUMENT. SCALE 7 Octaves, 8 ft. 2 in. long, 5 ft. 1 in. wide. NEW CHECK REPEATING ACTION. SOLID MAHOGANY CASE. Cash Rs. 1,450.
ON HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM. 12 monthly instalments Rs. 130, each.
Do. do. 24 do. do. „ 70 „

Square Piano. SWEET TONE, FULL COMPASS, SOLID WALNUT CASE. 6 ft. 6 in. long, 3 ft. 2 in. wide. NEW CHECK REPEATING ACTION. Cash Rs. 710.
ON HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM. 12 monthly instalments Rs. 66, each.
Do. do. 24 do. do. „ 36 „

Sympathetic Square. Overstrung, FULL COMPASS, SOLID WALNUT CASE. 6 ft. 8 in. long, 3 ft. 1 in. wide. NEW CHECK REPEATING ACTION. Cash Rs. 780.
ON HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM. 12 monthly instalments Rs. 72, each.
Do. do. 24 do. do. „ 38 „

JOHN BRINSMEAD PIANOS.

Iron Concert Grand. PATENT CHECK REPEATING ACTION, with new tuning apparatus, sympathetic reverberation, Triplex Scale, Tone sustaining pedal, &c., &c., 9 ft. long, 5 ft. wide. Walnut or Mahogany case. Cash Rs. 2,000.
ON HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM. 12 monthly instalments Rs. 180, each.
Do. do. 24 do. do. „ 95 „

Horizontal Boudoir Grand. 7 Octaves, Perfect Check Repeater Action. 6 ft. 8 in. long, 4 ft. 8 in. wide. Walnut or Mahogany case. Cash Rs. 1,500.
ON HIRE PURCHAE SYSTEM. 12 monthly instalments Rs. 135, each.
Do. do. 24 do. do. „ 73 „

Upright Iron Grand, Indian Model. 7 Octaves, Perfect Check Repeater Action. 4 ft. 2 in. high, 4 ft. 8 in. wide, 2 ft. 1 in. deep, bound and screwed with brass. Consolidated Metal Frame, New tuning apparatus, Walnut or Ebonized case. Cash Rs. 1,400.
ON HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM. 12 monthly instalments of Rs. 125, each.
Do. do. 24 do. do. „ 68 „

The Indian Model Cottage. 7 Octaves, Patent Perfect Check Repeater Action, vertical Iron Frames, solid Mahogany case, brass bound and screwed. Cash Rs. 1,000.
ON HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM. 12 monthly instalments Rs. 92, each.
Do. do. 24 do. do. „ 50 „

MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA
OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER. OPPOSITE NAPIER HOTEL.

Not an Emulsion and consequently does not contain an equal quantity of (or any) water charged for at the price of Oil.

PETER MÖLLER'S

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL REGISTERED TRADE MARK

COD LIVER OIL.

Has the natural very pale colour & the slight taste, a pleasant one.

Preserved in its pristine purity by Capsuled bottles.

The pure world renowned Oil, perfected in one operation; consequently needing no after manipulations—usually covers for imperfections.

A HIGH-CLASS ANTI-CORROSIVE

LUBRICANT

("ENGELBERT'S LUBRICATOR")

FOR CYLINDERS, VALVES, SHAFTING, BEARINGS, &c.

LEAVES NO DIRT OR DEPOSIT. CANNOT "GUM" OR CLOG.

Price Rs. 3.8 per Gallon.

PATENTEES AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS,

ENGELBERT & CO.,

BISHOPSGATE, LONDON.

AGENT—J. B. K. MACBETH, ENGINEER, BOMBAY.

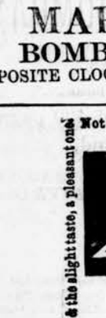
PERFECT HEALTH. PERFECT HEALTH!!!
HOCKINS
IMPROVED PATENT SEIDLITZ POWDER
FOR HEADACHE, BILIOUSNESS, FEVER, CONSTIPATION, HEARTBURN, SICKNESS &C.
EVERY ONE IN INDIA SHOULD USE IT
OF ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS

GLOBE STOPPERED BOTTLES,

At Greatly Reduced Prices.

Manufactured by DAN RYLANDS (late Codd & Rylands), the celebrated maker of Codd's Globe Stoppered Bottles in special strength of Glass, for which the name of "Rylands," and "No. 4," are world-renowned.

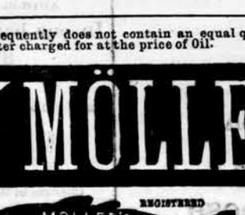
RYLANDS' Valve Bottle, Acme Bottle, and Codd's Bottle ARE BEST IN THE WORLD.



Reduced Prices.

To hold	Valve Bott.	Acme Bott.	Codd's Bott.
5 oz.	22/	15/6	16/
7 „	23/	17/6	17/
10 „	24/	18/6	18/
12 „	25/	19/6	19/
14 „	25/	19/6	19/
16 „	25/	20/6	20/

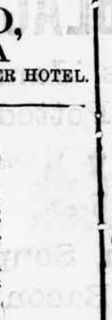
Per gross, net Cash, f.o.b. Cases extra.



Wire-bound Boxes.

RYLANDS' Patent Wire-bound Boxes are far superior to hoop-ironed boxes, which catch and drag against everything they come in contact with. In the Wire-bound Boxes the wire lays in a groove, and is protected from heat and rust. The Wire-bound Boxes are the strongest, lightest, and neatest in the Trade.

Catalogues Free.



SOLE MAKER:

DAN RYLANDS (late Codd & Rylands), BARNSLEY, England.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

CARLTON RICHD MATHEWS & Co's TRADE MARK WHISKEY

GOLD MEDAL, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.

We guarantee the respective ages of the two qualities we ship as 11 and 5 years old, but owing to new regulations on the part of the London Custom House, we are now *compelled* to Label our Brand as follows :—

The oldest and best (11 Years Old) as ' AWARDED GOLD MEDAL," *White Capsule.*

The next best (5 Years Old) as " OF GREAT AGE," *Red Capsule.*

WE HAVE NOT VARIED THE QUALITY ONE IOTA, NOR SHOULD WE HAVE, WITHOUT COMPULSION MADE ANY ALTERATION IN LABEL.

CAUTION.—Owing to the popularity of our Whiskey, fraudulent imitations of our Label are not uncommon, and these are placed on bottles containing the most objectionable liquid. So that our Friends and the Public will do well to ascertain that our TRADE MARK appears engraved on CORKS, CAPSULES, and LABELS as per sketch above.

RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., Shippers, London.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Agents for India.

WILKINSON, HEYWOOD & CLARK,

PAINT, VARNISH, JAPAN & COLOR MANUFACTURERS,

LONDON, LIVERPOOL, PARIS AND BOMBAY.

HEREBY give notice that they have registered the following TRADE-MARK (FALCON BRAND) which will be placed on every package containing first-class goods of their manufacture, in place of the picture of a falcon until recently in use.

They also beg to call attention to the mark in the margin, and to warn the public that this is only used in connection with goods of second-rate quality, suited to the requirements of the Native Bazaar.

A large stock of "FALCON BRAND" goods is always kept by the Manufacturers in their Bombay Godowns. Price Lists can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

WILKINSON, HEYWOOD & CLARK,
4, Bruce Lane, Bombay.

ASK FOR

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

And see that each Jar bears Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

J. Liebig

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness. Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

Cookery Books Post Free on Application to the Company.

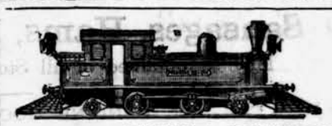
LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT Co., Limited, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

SQUARE BOTTLE WHISKY.

THIS EXCELLENT OLD MALT WHISKY
Finds favour everywhere.
ITS MELLOWNESS AND SOFTNESS ARE REMARKABLE.
Price per dozen case Rs. 27-8 subject to Cash Discount.

SOLE AGENTS :

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,
BOMBAY, LAHORE, MADRAS, CALCUTTA.



W. G. BAGNALL,
MANUFACTURER
OF
LIGHT RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS,
FOR TOWNS, ESTATES,
PLANTATIONS,
BRANCH LINES,
PRIVATE PASSENGER LINES FOR NATIVE PRINCES.

As a guarantee of quality, it may be mentioned that W. G. BAGNALL manufactures and supplies these to H.M. Government for use in India, the Soudan, the Suakim-Berber Railway, and in all parts of the world.

Being the ACTUAL MANUFACTURER, lowest prices and reliable and suitable work are ensured.

Mr. W. G. BAGNALL will be glad to enter into correspondence and send full particulars to gentlemen requiring these, or to Merchants and others able to influence business.

W. G. BAGNALL,
CASTLE ENGINE WORKS, STAFFORD, ENGLAND.

TILES & MOSAICS of all description for ENTRANCE HALLS, VERANDAHS Ornamental & Glazed Tiles for covering Walls, Baths, &c. &c.

THE CAMPBELL TILE Co

206, C.t PORTLAND St LONDON

SPECIAL DESIGNS and Catalogues free on Application

MANUFACTORY STOKE ON TRENT. ENGLAND.

DUBLIN 1872 VIENNA 1873 PARIS 1878 MELBOURNE 1880

BY SPECIAL PATRONAGE AND BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT,
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
AND HIS HONOR THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

D. MACROPOLO'S

GENUINE TURKISH TOBACCO AND CIGARETTE MANUFACTORY.

CIGARETTES.

Twelve brands of Cigarettes to select from—Mild, Aromatic, and Full-flavoured.

1.	Lord Dufferin	per 100 Rs. 5 0	7.	Imperial	per 100 Rs. 3 0
2.	Duke of Connaught	„ „ 4 0	8.	Alpha	„ „ 2 8
3.	Sir Henry Thomson (with cotton plugs)	„ „ 4 0	9.	Prince of Wales	„ „ 2 0
4.	Finos (Lady)	„ „ 3 0	10.	Prince Boris	„ „ 2 8
5.	Bosphorus	„ „ 3 8	11.	Victoria	„ „ 1 8
6.	Sir Fergusson (pressed)	„ „ 3 0	12.	Sultan	„ „ 1 4

N.B.—Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, and 10 are without mouth-pieces.

These Cigarettes are daily manufactured of real Yenitze Turkish Tobacco and finest paper; and are pronounced to be the best, freshest and cheapest Cigarettes ever manufactured in India.

REAL YENITGE TURKISH TOBACCO.

Pleasantly Full-flavoured. Daily Manufactured to the taste of Smokers.

Extra Flowers, per lb.	Rs. 12 0	No. 2 (Full-flavoured), per lb.	Rs. 6 0
No. 1 (most delicate and aromatique), per lb.	„ 8 0	No. 3 (favourite smoke), per lb.	„ 4 0

REAL HABANA CIGARS.

(Expressly Manufactured for D. MACROPOLO, of extra finenality.)

Exquisita	per box of 25	Rs. 6 0	Zenobia (spotted)	per box of 100	Rs. 9 0
El Re del Mondo	„ 50	„ 11 0	El Caliopo	„ 50	„ 6 0
Jose Vargas	„ 50	„ 10 0	La Selika	„ 50	„ 5 0
La Flor de Tobaccos	„ 50	„ 8 0	Romeo and Juliette	„	„ 4 0
Trabucos Alexandrie	„ 25	„ 3 4	La Flor de Java	100	„ 4 8
Semiramis	„ 100	„ 11 0	La Delice (per packet of 20, Re. 1)	„ 100	„ 4 8

Highly recommended, the above Real Habana Cigars, expressly manufactured for me, of exquisite quality, guaranteed Crop, 1881.

Best Manilla, Dindigul, Trichinopoly, Cocconada, and Burma Cigars and Cheroots always in stock.

TOBACCOS (for Pipe) Daily Manufactured.

The celebrated Macropolo's Golden Leaf Smoking Mixture	per lb. Rs. 3 0	Cavendish	per lb. Rs. 1 8
Medium	„ „ 2 8	Virginia Bird's Eye	„ „ 3 0

And all kinds of English Cut Tobacco.

The largest stock of real Meerschaum, Clay, C. E. D., and Self-cleaning Pipes, Cigar and Cigarette Cases, real Amber Mouth-pieces, Tobacco Pouches, and all Smokers' Requisites.

General Price List sent free on application to

D. MACROPOLO, BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

MRS. NEUMAN'S BABY LINEN WAREHOUSE,

63, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

FROM A NEWLY-BORN BABY TO A CHILD TEN YEARS OLD completely equipped. Jersey and Wet Weather Suits and Dresses, Straw and Washing Hats and Bonnets.

Just unpacked a nice assortment of ENGLISH GOODS.
Illustrated Price Lists sent on application.

BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE-AND-CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.
Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

PERAMBULATOR & INVALID CARRIAGE MANUFACTURER

To the Trade, and for Export.
A Speciality for Hot Climates.

THE PATENT RUSTIC CAR,

which combines all the latest improvements, together with the introduction of the advantages of a Wood Body Bassinette without its disadvantages. It is light in construction, elegant style, thoroughly well got up, combining strength and durability; acknowledged to be the best ever introduced to the public. A special advantage is its convenience for export purposes, being so constructed as to take in parts, and will pack in cases with the greatest economy of space, and so simple that any individual with ordinary care may easily put them together, each several part being marked so as to prevent any possible mistake, thus affording merchants the opportunity of shipping the most perfect of perambulators at a minimum cost.

PERAMBULATORS, BASSINETTES, & INVALID CARRIAGES of Modern Design and at lowest prices.

Illustrated Price List Free on Application.

PHILIP BLEE, Newcastle Works, Basford, Nottingham, England.

FER BRAVAIS.

THIS SPLENDID TONIC

HAS NOW ACQUIRED A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

Read the Reports of the Leading Medical Journals.

The "LANCET" of March 1877 says:—"*Colloid hydrate of iron in aqueous solution.*" "*Neutral*" "*and tasteless.*" "*A beautiful and interesting preparation.*"

The "BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL" of March 1877 says:—"FER BRAVAIS *is a remarkably valuable preparation. It has all the good effects of iron without producing constipation or disturbing the digestion, and does not blacken the teeth. An eminent London Physician writes to us: 'I have given it in cases in which no other form of iron could be taken; it is the best preparation of Iron I have met with.'*" Taken readily by children.

INVALUABLE AS A GENERAL RECONSTITUENT IN HOT CLIMATES.

Taken on a piece of sugar or in a glass of wine.

Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c., in bottles conveniently packed in portable card cases, each supplied with an atmospheric drop measure, and full directions for use.

PRICES { SMALL SIZE, 3s. each (sufficient for three weeks' treatment).
LARGE SIZE, 4s. 6d. each (sufficient for six weeks' treatment).

To be obtained of TREACHER & CO.

---

16 MINORIES, LONDON E.C. New York Sydney

BOXES BOTTLES MACHINERY ESSENCES

SODA WATER MACHINERY AND ALL ACCESSORIES FOR THE TRADE

BRATBY & HINCHLIFFE

HEAD OFFICE SANDFORD ST ANCOATS MANCHESTER

Special Representative for all India, from whom Catalogues and full particulars can be obtained—

P. T. ATKINS, ALLAHABAD.

READ BROTHERS, LONDON THE DOG'S-HEAD BOTTLING.

In The English High Court of Judicature.

THE "BULL DOG'S HEAD" BRAND

(Bass's Ale & Guinness's Stout.)

READ BROTHERS, of London, request purchasers of their Bottled Ale and Stout to ask for "THE DOG'S HEAD BRAND" because another and totally distinct Bottler uses the figure of a Bull Dog, and thus two bottlings of entirely different character may both be called "BULL DOG."

The original "Bull Dog" mark is the registered property of READ BROTHERS, and their bottling still often goes by that name, but the title of "DOG'S HEAD BRAND" is theirs exclusively and is the only one that is protected by the Injunction of the Lords Justices of England.

SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY:
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER

IS A PURELY VEGETABLE REMEDY
For INTERNAL and EXTERNAL Use.

PAIN KILLER has *never failed* when used according to *printed directions* inclosing each bottle, and *is perfectly safe* even in the most inexperienced hands.

PAIN KILLER is a sure cure for Sore Throat, Coughs, Chills, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cramps, Cholera, and all Bowel Complaints.

PAIN KILLER IS THE BEST remedy known for Sea Sickness, Sick Headache, Pain in the Back or Side, Rheumatism, and Neuralgia.

PAIN KILLER LINIMENT MADE. It brings speedy and permanent relief in all cases of Bruises, Cuts, Sprains, Severe Burns, etc.

PAIN KILLER is the well-tried and trusted friend of the Mechanic, Farmer, Planter, Sailor, and in fact all classes wanting a medicine always at hand, and say it is to be *depended on internally* with certainty of relief.

No family can afford to be without this invaluable remedy in the house. Its price brings it within the reach of all, and it will annually save many times its cost in doctors' bills.

Sold by all druggists

PERRY DAVIS & SON, Providence, R. I. Proprietors.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY:

ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,

No. 9, Peer Market near Jumma Mujid.

BASS & CO.'S INDIA PALE ALE.
ORDINARY GRAVITY.

Trade ▲ Mark
Red Triangle.

This world renowned Ale, the fine flavour and other excellent qualities of which are unequalled, is so well known and highly appreciated, that no further commendation of it is necessary.

BASS & CO.'S LIGHT BITTER ALE.

Trade ◆ Mark
Green Diamond.

In view of the growing demand for the lightest descriptions of Ale, MESSRS. BASS & CO. HAVE SPECIALLY BREWED THE ABOVE, which is confidently recommended as being lighter than any German Beer, while it possesses the fine flavour and hop aroma of their ▲ Pale Ale, being like it brewed from the finest malt and hops only. The label used for this Ale is the same as BASS & Co.'s well known Pale Ale label, except that the GREEN DIAMOND is substituted for the RED TRIANGLE and the words LIGHT BITTER ALE for PALE ALE.

BASS & CO.'S DOUBLE STOUT

Trade ◆ Mark
Chocolate Diamond.

This excellent Stout is rapidly growing in favour, and the sales of it are increasing year by year.

The above can be obtained in bottles from all Merchants and Dealers, and in Hogsheads and Kilderkins from

MESSRS. LYON & Co.,
Bombay

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S WINES

AT ALL HOTELS.
AT ALL STATIONS.
AT ALL RESTAURANTS.

Permit no Substitution.

Established in Bordeaux and London in 1814, and in INDIA in 1842.

OF ALL RETAILERS.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor GHATTAN GEARY, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30 Cornhill, E. C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Rue Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.